

# THE NOR-WEST FARMER.

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in advance

## PROMINENT BREEDERS OF PURE-BRED STOCK IN WESTERN CANADA

WHO THEY ARE, WHERE THEY LIVE,  
AND WHAT THEY LOOK LIKE.

### James L. Wannop.

James L. Wannop, Creelford, Man., is a man who has been a farmer all his life.

He hails from the north of England, near the border city of Carlisle, County of Cumberland. He has been in Manitoba for 17 years, believes in mixed farming. He owns a section and three-quarters of land and has a herd of sixty cattle, of which eleven are registered Shorthorns. Owing to the distance he is from railroad facilities he has not gone into farming as he should have, but now with the prospect of a railroad coming closer by in the near future, he intends going more fully into it than ever he has gone before. Mr. Wannop is one of the first farmers who have tried a cement concrete house and he is very much pleased with the results. His house is 29 ft. square, and one of the first of the kind built in the province. He thinks it will be the coming house-building material and farmers should aim to have a good farm home made of it.



### John Renton.

John Renton, of Deloraine, is a name well known all over Manitoba. When

other pioneers among the early comers were clustering round the Pilot Mound district Mr. Renton and one or two others learned from the Government surveyors that on the northern slopes of the Turtle Moun-



tain there was a finer country than most of what lay nearer, and they at once struck out for the west, making a very satisfactory selection. The old town of Deloraine was planted very near Mr. Renton's homestead and was a promising town till the construction of the C. P. R. branch further down in the valley threw it out. Mr. Renton is of old Scottish farming stock and before coming to Manitoba nearly 20 years ago farmed in Wentworth Co., Ont. He is, therefore, a

dyed-in-the-wool farmer and widely known for his skill and judgment in the practice of his profession. He has recently built a fine solid stone farm house on a commanding site, that shows well from all sides and last year a roomy basement stable with frame barn above. On page 164, of the March 5th issue for this year, will be found a short description of Mr. Renton's method of concreting the cement floor of this stable. The older buildings on the farm are still useful and accommodate good stock, for which Mr. Renton has always had a strong leaning. He brought with him to this country a Shorthorn bull and 10 heifers as a start and has always made it a point to keep a first-rate bull, though avoiding excessive condition for show purposes. He has now about 30 head of pure bred. In sheep he favors Shropshires and Leicesters, always keeping a good ram. His taste for horticulture is evidenced by his tree planting from a very early date and a good garden is always to be found. He and his sons own a large area of good mixed farming land and are excellent specimens of the prosperous Manitoba yeoman.

### Jos. Lawrence.

Joseph Lawrence, Clearwater, Man., has been breeding Shorthorn cattle and Yorkshire swine for some nine years and is well known throughout the province as he has been in the west for about 20 years. He is an old countryman, his native place being Cornwall, England. He was brought up on a farm and all his life



has been accustomed to stock. The foundation of his herd consisted of some 10 head from Nicholson Bros., Sylvan, and two head from the late Jas. S. Smith, Maple Lodge. Purchases have been made from such well known breeders as Johnston, Miller, Simmons, Capt. Robson, Cockburn and others. Mr. Lawrence has been very successful at the shows in Manitoba. At Winnipeg Industrial he took a leading place, winning the herd prize for 1894, 1895, 1896, and 1897. He was equally successful at other shows in the province and the last year he showed was fortunate in winning a great many prizes. Although not showing himself, stock of his breeding has come to the front in the

show ring. Jubilee Queen, the sweepstakes heifer in 1899, was bred by him and Mr. Lawrence thinks it's no small feather in his cap that she was good enough to win first place as a two-year-old at Toronto, London and Ottawa also. He still has the cows with which he used to win and claims to have in all about 115 head of Shorthorns. Mr. Lawrence has good stabling of stone and frame, and intends building a third barn this summer.

### D. Allison.

David Allison, Roland, Man., is one of



the young farmers of the province, who has of recent years gone into pure bred live stock of high quality. He is an Ontario bred man, hailing from the well-known stock district of Exeter. He had

a good training in handling pure bred stock on his father's farm and is now putting that training to use in this country. Though he has been here for about ten years, it is only of late years he has come out as an aspirant for show ring honors. Last season with stock purchased from the Prairie Home Stock Farm, and bred by Simmons, of Ivan, Russell, of Exeter, Alex. Smith, of Maple Lodge, H. Smith, of Hay, Wm. Shier, Sunderland, and Jos. Lawrence, Clearwater, he made a very creditable and successful showing. He won second place in the contest for young herd and third place in the open herd, and sweepstakes for the best female, any age, as well as a number of first and second places. At Brandon he was also very successful, winning first herd prize as well as many individual ones. His Berkshires are a nice smooth lot, but as yet the herd is small, there being only three breeding sows, but it will grow. Mr. Allison farms a half section, on which he has a good frame house and sod stables. He intends building a new barn with a stone basement, 44x64 ft., in 1901, for the better accommodation of his fine stock.

### R. McLennan.

R. McLennan, Moropano, Man., is a native of Glengarry Co., Ontario, and has



farmed in the west for ten years. He has Shorthorn cattle and with these he is perfectly at home, having handled pure bred stock for the last 25 years. In fact, Mr. McLennan was brought up on one of the best stock farms in Glengarry Co., and as he has been feeding and handling cattle since

he was able to be amongst them, he has acquired a practical training that should be of great assistance to him. His first start in Shorthorns was with an imported cow purchased from Thompson, of Whitby. Since he has got Ruby Hill 12th and another imported cow, Cleora, from J. C. Snell, of Snellgrove. Though he has made no importations direct from the old country, Mr. McLennan believes in getting all the imported stock he can into his herd and now has at its head Sir Colin Campbell, an imported bull purchased last fall from J. Isaac, Markham, Ont. He has never aspired to show ring honors at the larger shows, being content with the good success that has always come his way at the local ones. His herd now numbers some twenty-eight head in all, fifteen of which are breeding cows. His stabling consists of a frame building having accommodation for sixteen cows, with water in front of them, log buildings and box stalls.



### Conformation of the Horse. (Concluded.)

By The Farmer's Veterinarian.

#### THE HIND LEGS.

Much that has been said of the front legs applies with equal force to the hind. The muscular development must be equal to the task it has to perform or the animal will be weak and easily tired out. The great muscles of the haunch and croup are the chief propelling powers of the horse, and unless voluminous the animal lacks speed and strength.

The thigh is a part which can hardly be too muscular. It is a region extending from stifle to hock and the points to be noted in it are its muscularity and length. Both are requisites in a perfect horse, the former for strength and the latter for speed. Observe the great length of the thighs in a greyhound and you realize the advantage such a conformation must have in aiding speed. Next to these two points is the direction of the stifle. This should be straight forward, not turned out, as this would cause the hock to turn in producing a defective gait, nor turned in, as in that case the foot will also turn in and the horse will interfere.

The stifle is a joint which corresponds to the human knee and has a knee-cap called the patella. This little bone lies in front of the joint and is noticed here because it often gets displaced, giving rise to the condition known as the "stifle out," or dislocation of the patella. This accident frequently occurs in colts, and when it has once taken place is apt to recur with increasing frequency until the animal can sometimes take only a few steps before the bone gets out of place and the leg is rigid and immovable until the dislocation is reduced. Fortunately this will take place without assistance in these old standing cases, and the horse walks off again as if nothing was the matter. Sometimes the bone may be heard to click into and out of place at every second step or so, and this is one of the conditions the buyer must be on his guard against.

The hock, or joint below the thigh, is probably the most important joint in the body, that is, from a horseman's point of view. It certainly is more liable to go

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$1.50 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

**K. McIVOR**, Roselea Farm, Virden, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and introducer and grower of Western (or native) Rye Grass. Seed for sale, price \$5.50 per 100 lbs. Half rate to all C.P.R. points in Manitoba and N.W.T. Both sex of stock for sale.

**D. FRASER & SONS**, Emerson, Man. Breeders and importers of Shorthorns, Shropshire and Southdown Sheep. Pedigree Poland China Pigs a specialty, from the best strains in the United States.

**W. J. HELLIWELL**, Oak Lake, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas and Partridge Cochins. All kinds of above young stock for sale. Prices right.

**R. L. LANG**, Spruce Bank Farm, Oak Lake, Man., breeder and importer of Shorthorn Cattle, improved Berkshire Swine, White Wyandottes and White Leghorns. Young stock for sale. 2448

**WM. McBRIDE**, importer and breeder of improved Chester White Pigs. Young stock for sale. Pairs and trios furnished not akin. Address—Wm. McBride, Box 253, Portage la Prairie, Man.

**JAMES GLENNIE**, Longburn, Man. Importer and breeder of Holstein-Friesian Cattle. Bull Calves of the famous Teake strain for sale. Write for prices. Box 95.

**KENNETH McLEOD**, Dugald, Manitoba. Chester White and Suffolk Pigs for sale. My stock are prize winners at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.

**JAS. TOLTON**, Walkerton, Ont., importer and breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Sheep. A number of exceptionally fine young bulls. Prices right.

**JOS. VUILL & SONS**, Meadows Farm, Carlton Place, Ont., breeders of Ayrshires, Shropshires, Berkshires, B.P. Rocks. Young stock for sale.

**F. W. GREEN**, Moosejaw, Assa., breeder and importer of high-class Shorthorns. Some fine young stock for sale, climetized to Western range.

**JOHN TURNER**, "Bonny Brae Farm," breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. Young stock of both sexes or sale. Address, John Turner, Carroll, Man.

**H. BYERS**, Macgregor, Man., breeder of Jersey Cattle. Largest herd in the West, headed by Rover Pogis, No. 41020. Young stock for sale.

**JAS. ROBERTSON**, Beaver Brand Farm, Glendale P.O., Man. Poland China Pigs, Hereford Bull Calf; also Brome and Rye grass seed for sale.

**A. & J. MORRISON**, Carman, Man. Breeders of Shorthorn cattle. One 11 and one 24 months old bulls of exceptional quality for sale.

**W. C. EDWARDS & CO.**, North Nation Mills, P.Q. Importers and Breeders of Ayrshire Cattle Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs. 1642f

**J. VAN VEEN**, breeder of Galloway and Hereford Cattle and Shropshire Sheep, Lake View Ranch, File Hills, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa. 1588

**HENRY LAYCOCK**, Rosebank, Man., breeder of Poland China Swine. A few choice sows with pig for sale. Prices satisfactory.

**W. C. EDWARDS & CO.**, Rockland, Ont., Importers and Breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs. 1643f

**ROBT. WHITE**, Wakopa, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Herd headed by "Crimson Chief" (24057) Young stock for sale.

**EDWARD T. PETAR**, Souris, Man., breeder of high class Hereford and Ayrshire cattle. Correspondence solicited.

**L. A. BRADLEY**, Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, breeder of Tamworth Pigs. Young Pigs for sale.

**JAMES RODGERS**, Panima, Alta., breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. A few young bulls for sale.

**W. M. SMITH**, Fairfield Plains, Ont. Ayrshires, Southdowns, P. Chinas, Duroc Jerseys, Poultry.

**WM. CHALMERS**, Hayfield, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Correspondence solicited.

**GEO. ALLISON**, Burnbank, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicesters. Stock for sale. 2481

**STEEL BROS.**, Glenboro, Manitoba. Breeders of Ayrshire Cattle. Young Stock for sale. 1781f

**JAMES STANCOMBE**, Cartwright, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Three choice-bred Bulls for sale.

**THOS. MCCARTNEY**, Longburn, Man. Ayrshire Cattle. A splendid pair of young bulls for sale.

**W. E. BALDWIN**, Manitou, Man. Tamworths. Orders booked for young pigs from imp. stock.

**F. J. COLLYER**, Welwyn, Assa. breeder of Polled Angus and Berkshires. Bull calves for sale.

**A. B. SMITH**, Moosomin, Assa. Breeder of Cotswolds, Southdowns; Berkshires, Chester Whites.

**D. ALLISON**, Stroua Stock Farm, Roland, Man. Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine.

**WELLINGTON HARDY**, Pomeroy, Man. Ayrshires and improved Yorkshires, 3 bulls for sale.

**J. R. HENRY**, Chater, Man., breeder of Berkshire Swine and W. P. Rocks. Write or call.

**JAMES WILSON**, Innisfail, Alta., breeder of Shorthorns. One fine Alberta-bred bull for sale.

**WALTER JAMES**, Rosser, Man. Breeder of choice Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine.

**JOSEPH TAYLOR**, Elgin, Manitoba, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Young stock for sale.

**F. MURDOCH**, Bru, Man. Shorthorn Cattle. Yorkshire Swine and Shropshire Sheep.

**W. C. MURDIN**, Plumas, Man., breeder of Ayrshire Cattle. Young bulls for sale.

**JAS. MURRAY**, Breeder of Border Leicester Sheep. Young Rams for sale. Lyleton, Man. 1627f

**GEO. RANKIN**, Hamiota, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Stock always for sale. 2443

**ALEX. WOOD**, Souris, Man., Breeder of Oxford Down Sheep.

## WANT, SALE OR EXCHANGE

Under this heading will be inserted advertisements of farm properties, farm machinery, etc., for sale and exchange, farm help wanted, articles wanted and other lines of miscellaneous advertising.

**TERMS**.—One cent per word each insertion, payable strictly in advance, name and address to be included in the count. No advertisement will be taken for less than 25 cents.

**Farm for Sale**.—Undersigned offers for sale N<sup>o</sup> 28-14-26w1, 7 miles from Miniota: first-class concrete house, good water, splendid improved farm in good shape.—Wm. Buzza, Beulah, Man. 7-10

**For Sale**.—Two stag hound pups, eight months' old, very large, with plenty of speed. Apply to Box 253, Griswold. 9-10

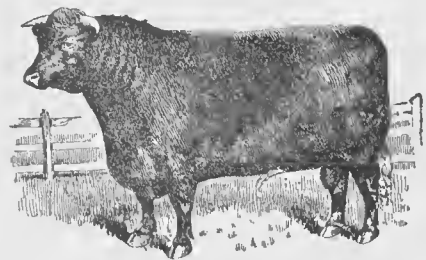
**For Sale**.—Pure bred Collie Bitch, five years' old, imported, well trained, bred by the Earl of Durham, Lambton Castle, Durham, England. Imported by the present owner, J. Gibbon, Fort Rouge, Winnipeg. Write. 9-10

**Two Registered Shorthorn Bulls for Sale or exchange for Horse or Cattle**. "Comedian" took first prize Central Assiniboia Show, Indian Head, last summer, and was awarded diploma by Pure-Bred Cattle Association, Winnipeg, for best bull on the ground—Thos. Skinner, Katepwa, Assa. 9-10

**W. D. FLATT** HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

Importer and breeder of

### SHORTHORN CATTLE.



Golden Fame (imp. 26056) (72610).

My herd is one of the largest in America, both imported and Canadian bred. A very choice selection of both sexes always on hand for sale. Personal inspection invited. Address all communications:

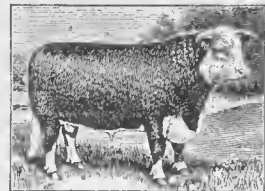
**JAMES SMITH**, Manager, Millgrove, Ont. Ry. Station and Telegraph, Hamilton, Ont., on main line Grand Trunk Ry.

For

### Herefords

call on or write

**J. E. MARPLES**, Poplar Grove Farm, Deleau, Man.



## PIONEER HERD OF SHORTHORNS

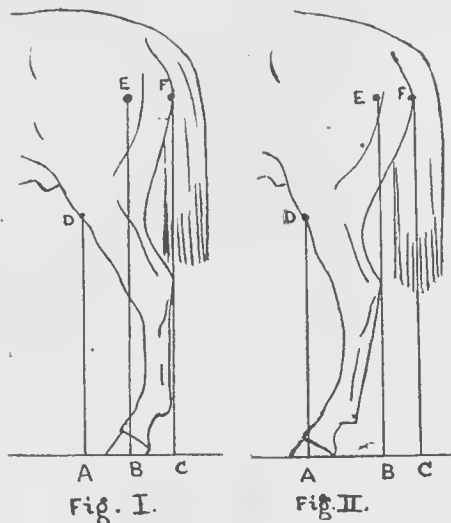


I have been breeding Shorthorn Cattle right here for over a quarter of a century. I bred my own Show Cattle, and last year had at the Winnipeg Industrial the Gold Medal Herd. First for Bull and two of his get, and first for Cow and two of her progeny. I usually have stuff for sale, and am always pleased to show it.

**WALTER LYNCH**, Westbourne, Man.

wrong than any other of the articulations, and often suffers from accidents and disease. A careful study of its chief points will therefore repay the horseman. In common with the other joints of the legs, it should have the characteristics of cleanliness and strength. A good hock is large and bony. No puffiness about it anywhere. Nothing but the essential elements of the healthy joint. A small, narrow hock is apt to go wrong in the direction of spavins, while a long hock is predisposed to curb. Weakness in the joint is also shown by the presence of "puffs" or bursal enlargements. These are known to horsemen as "bog spavin" and "thoroughpin." They are of the same nature, and correspond in pathology to the windgalls already referred to in speaking of the front leg. The bog spavin is a soft swelling in front of and to the inside of the lower part of the hock, while a thoroughpin is a soft swelling which fills up the hollows at the sides of the hock at the upper and back part. They may both be present without causing any lameness, but they are an indication of weakness, or the result of overwork, and should be condemned.

The point of the hock should be prominent and well detached from the joint, as



this conformation gives more leverage to the muscles attached to it, and hence aids speed and power. When low and indistinguishable from the rest of the hock, the type is weak. The point of the hock often shows the result of injuries in the shape of a rounded swelling crowning its extremity. This is known as a capped hock, and as the injury is generally received when kicking, a capped hock is looked upon as a sign of a kicker.

The hind leg below the hock has much the same characteristics as the front leg, and what has been said of the latter may do for both. We pass on to consider the conformation of the hind legs as shown by their attitude when standing at rest. The illustrations show the normal and chief variations or defects.

Figure 1 shows the proper conformation of a hind leg when looked at from the side. A perpendicular line from the point of the buttock F touches the point of the hock and is parallel to the outline of the leg from hock to fetlock. A similar line drawn from the centre of the hip joint E passes through the centre of the foot at B, while a perpendicular line from the stifle strikes the ground at a point A in front of the foot and the distance from A to B is equal to that from B to C.

Figure 2 is a horse standing too far under himself; the front perpendicular D-A passes through the foot and the distances A-B and B-C are unequal. This conformation is unsightly, denotes lack of power and a tendency to curb, and when very pronounced indicates soreness in the front feet.

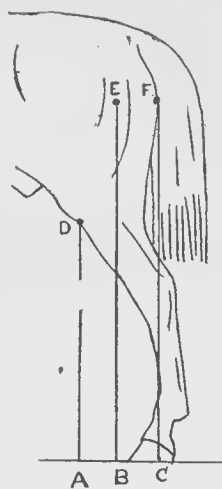


Fig. III

This is a horse standing "camped" or "behind himself," a position which is faulty as a departure from the normal but not incompatible with the ideal of many of the best horsemen. In fact, at any horse show horses may be seen taking this position with the approval of the driver or groom. When this attitude is habitual and pronounced it denotes weak loins and perhaps kidney disease.

In Figure 4 are depicted various conformations of the hind legs, as viewed from the rear.

No. 1 shows the proper attitude of the hind legs; a perpendicular from the point of the buttock passes through the hock and bisects the foot.

No. 2 is too open behind, causing a rocking gait, loss of power and a tendency to diseases of the hock, such as spavin.

No. 3 has two serious faults. The legs are too close together, indicating a narrow pelvis and deficient muscular power; and second, the toes are turned out, causing the horse to brush or "interfere."

No. 4. A similar type, but less objectionable, as there is a wider opening and more muscular power.

No. 5. A bow-legged horse, predisposed to diseases of the hock and fetlock and liable to have defects of gait, such as "cross-firing."

No. 6 is "cow-hocked," a very ugly type, but not incompatible with speed if accom-

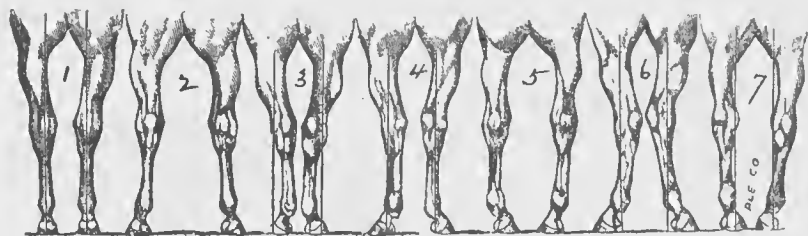


Fig 4.

panied by good muscular development.

No. 7 is similar to No. 5, but with less opening, and is equally objectionable.

The Brandon district has been for the last few years the home of the sweepstakes Clydesdales. Macmillan's Burnbrae is now in the hands of W. E. Bailey at Carberry. Tully Elder's Prince of Wales has been sold to those good horsemen, Menzies Bros., to serve in Shoa Lake Country, and Erskine Lad, in the hands of his latest owner, A. Colquhoun, looks as good as ever and finding abundant patronage at Brandon. J. U. Charters, of Melita, has taken the Shire, Ironmaster, in exchange for the trotting stallion, Fairmont, now in the hands of Mr. Cameron, Carievale.

## Dipping Chutes for Western Cattle.

The Board of Management of the Western Stock Growers' Association are taking hold of the mange question with a firm hand and intend to do all in their power to stamp it out. In this effort we hope every stockman will give the association the benefit of his best support. The following circular has been issued by the secretary, R. G. Mathews, of Macleod :-

At the recent meeting of this association held on the 12th inst., the following resolution was passed, viz. :- "That the secretary and southern manager draw up a circular and forward it to all members informing them of the steps required by the government to be taken this year for the eradication of mange, informing them that all animals showing the slightest suspicion of mange must be gathered on the spring round-up and dipped under the supervision of a government inspector. The district associations to instruct their captains of round-ups to gather every suspicious animal, irrespective of ownership, they find on the range. It is further recommended that so far as possible all animals, whether apparently affected or not, be dipped at least once during the year."

It is proposed by the various local associations that dipping stations shall be erected in the following districts, viz. : Pincher Creek, 2; Little Bow, 1; High River, 1; West of Cochrane, 1; Medicine Hat, 2; Maple Creek, 1; Jumping Pond, 1; Willow Creek, 1; and there is already a dipping chute owned by the association at Rocky Coulee which can be made use of. The Federal Department of Agriculture will provide the material required for dipping at any tank erected. All other expenses must be borne by the individual owners of the cattle dipped. It is proposed to make the gather of mangy cattle this spring as thorough as possible, and acting at the instance of the Dominion Government, every animal on the range, no matter how slightly affected by the disease, will be gathered and taken to the nearest dipping chute and dipped at its owner's expense. This measure refers to cattle running at large on the range.

The owners of cattle not running at large are referred to Sec. 1 of the Order-

in-Council passed last July, which reads as follows :- "It shall be unlawful for any person to have in his possession or under his charge an animal affected with the disease of mange without causing it to be treated with some dressing, dipping or remedy for mange." It is proposed to strictly enforce the law in every respect and thus make a determined effort to stamp out the disease as quickly as possible. It may be pointed out that although the actual signs of the disease may be in existence on only a certain percentage of the range cattle, still it must be borne in mind that probably all animals running on the range have been in contact with those diseased, and it is therefore important that where possible all animals should receive at least one dipping, whether showing signs of the disease or not.

## Contagious Abortion.

By A. G. Hopkins, V. S., Wisconsin Experiment Station.

A disease of pregnant animals, by reason of which they do not carry the young to the natural end of the pregnancy, or if they do, the young animal dies soon after birth. It is rarely fatal to the mother, either cow or ewe. The afterbirth is very often retained in these cases.

**Causes.**—Owing to its prevalence and contagiousness we can assume it is due to a germ. This assumption is borne out by the experiments of Dr. Bang, of Copenhagen, who has isolated a germ which will cause the disease in otherwise healthy cattle. The disease may be brought into the herd by a cow or a bull.

**Prevention.**—Once a cow is infected, little can be done, as far as is at present known, to cure the disease in the animal, but by carrying out thorough disinfection the disease may be kept out of the rest of the herd.

**Methods to be followed.**—1. All aborting cows should be separated from non-aborters. 2. The afterbirth and discharges should be burned or buried (if buried should be covered with fresh lime). 3. The calf bed and passages should be flushed out with some good antiseptic, the following are reliable:—(a) Corrosive sublimate, 1 part; alcohol, 10 parts; glycerine, 10 parts; water (clean rain), 2,000 parts; or (b) chloride of zinc, 1 part; and clean rain water, 1,000 parts.

The flushing or washing out of the parts should be done with an injection pump (which may be procured through the local drug store at a cost of about \$8.00) or a funnel made of tin with a pipe 1 inch in diameter and 18 inches long, at right angles to the funnel, may be used. This funnel can be procured at any tin shop for a small sum. The flushing should be done weekly for three months.

4. The hind parts from the tail to the udder of all the females of the herd should be washed with one of the above solutions once a week.

5. Remove all soiled bedding and burn it, spray the walls and floors of the cow stable with crude carbolic acid, 6 table-spoonfuls; water (1 pailful), 10 quarts.

6. If the bull has been used on cows that abort, he must not on any account be used on healthy cows.

7. As abortion may occur from other causes, not contagious, such as impure water, unsound food, bad smells, weakness, over exertion or accidents, it will be safer to follow the above precautions than to neglect them, until the owner is reasonably sure that he has not the contagious form to deal with.

8. Ewes are sometimes affected with this disease and similar precautions must be observed.

9. Cows once affected are difficult to get with calf. The disease tends to run out in a herd in three or four years.

10. The treatment outlined is useless unless faithfully performed.

Ventilate the stables and keep them clean.

If horses are permitted to stand in manure, expect scratches.

Those of our readers who desire information about any part of the agricultural department of the Pan-American Exposition, which is to be held in Buffalo from May 1st to November 1st, 1901, can obtain it by addressing a letter of inquiry to the Superintendent, Department of Agriculture, Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A.

## MARCHMONT STOCK FARM.



Scotch Bred SHORT HORNS, 8 YEARLING BULLS, 8 BULL CALVES of great quality and breeding at moderate prices.  
W. S. LISTER,  
Middlechurch P. O., (7 miles N. of W'peg.  
Telephone.

## YORKSHIRES AND BERKSHIRES.

See them. Prize pigs. My stock won 25 cash prizes and 3 diplomas in 1899.

Order early.

A. B. POTTER, - Montgomery, Assa.

## OAK GROVE FARM.

SHORTHORN CATTLE and LARGE, IMPROVED YORKSHIRE SWINE



Among the Shorthorns recently imported from Ontario, I have for sale a few very fine heifers, also a fine bunch of sows with pig, and a few choice boars fit for service.

Orders booked now for Young Pigs.

JAS. BRAY, Longburn, Man.



PLAIN VIEW STOCK FARM.



The home of Shorthorns, Cotswolds and Berkshires. The most successful herd of Berkshires in the Dominion in the leading Fairs during the last 4 years. My Berkshires consist of 4 of the best Boars and 16 of the best breeding Sows I ever had, all prize winners. Bulls, Boars, Sows, Ram Lambs and Barred Rocks for sale at reasonable prices. Booking orders for spring stock. My herds are not large, but choice. Come and see them, or write for prices.

F. W. BROWN, Prop., Portage la Prairie

## R. McLENNAN, Moropano P.O., Man.

Lakeside Stock Farm.

### SHORTHORN COWS

(with calves at foot),

and HEIFERS for sale, bred to "Sir Colin Campbell." Also two yearling Bulls.



## Farms and Stock

For sale at all times. Apply to

H. R. KEYES, - Midway, Man.



I want orders for the following—

Reg. ENGLISH BERKSHIRES, bacon type, great growers.

M. B. TURKEYS, fall delivery. Finest pens in Manitoba. No eggs.

TOULOUSE GEESE, fine and large. Fall delivery. No eggs.

B. P. ROCKS, from imported stock. Eggs \$1.50 per 13.

Wm. Kitson, Burnside, Man.

## Don't Sell Your Young Stock

We are prepared to advance money to good farmers and small ranchmen to carry their young stock to maturity and to purchase store stock for fattening, at moderate rates.

### HASLAM & WRIGHT.

Private Bankers,

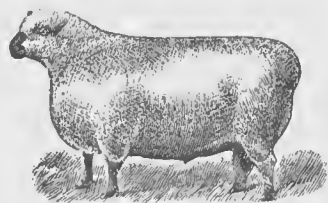
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ROXEY STOCK FARM, BRANDON, MAN.

## J. A. S. Macmillan,

Importer and Breeder of Pure-Bred



Clydesdales, Shire and Hackney Stallions and Mares, Shorthorn Cattle and Shropshire Sheep.

Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited. Prices right. Terms easy. Full particulars on application. Apply P. O. Box 483, Brandon, Man.

## Elmwood Stock Farm



### SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

For sale, 3 grand young bulls, all got by imported sires, and out of extra good cows by imported bulls.

H. O. AYEAST, MIDDLECHURCH, MAN.

## GOLD MEDAL HOME BRED SHORTHORN HERD.



Young Bulls and Heifers for sale sired by Nobleman (imported), Stanley 6th, and Tops man, champion bull at Winnipeg, Toronto, London and Ottawa in 1899.

This herd also won the Open Herd Prize against all comers and first for bull and two of his get. This is the Herd to buy from.

Berkshires and Yorkshires.

J. G. BARRON Carberry, Man.

## CHOICE YOUNG Shorthorns

I offer 8 choice young Bulls, sired by prize-winning sires; also a few Heifers, 1 and 2 years old.

For particulars, write—

WM. CHALMERS, Hayfield, Man

## Bulls! Bulls! Bulls!

I will undertake commissions to select pure-bred bulls of any breed for ranchmen, and will attend to their careful shipment. Correspondence solicited.

WM. SHARMAN,

Ridgewood Farm, - Souris, Man.

## J. A. S. MACMILLAN,

Live Stock Agent and importer, BRANDON.

Having a large connection amongst many of the foremost breeders in Great Britain, I guarantee to supply pure-bred Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Pigs of any British breeds for exhibition or breeding purposes on the most favorable terms. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices on application. P.O. Box 483

## LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

A few Sows fit to breed, also some August Pigs. Am breeding some first-class Sows for spring litters. Two first-prize Boars at head of herd. Now booking orders.

Write for prices.

JOSEPH LAIDLER, - Neepawa, Man.

## Holstein Bull for Sale Cheap

A Pure-Bred Yearling.

Bred from stock from Experimental Farm, Indian Head. Apply to

C. C. MACDONALD,

232 King Street, WINNIPEG



## Infectious Diseases in Animal and Man.

By T. V. Simpson, V. S., Yorkton.

The importance of the subject of contagious diseases can hardly be over-estimated when we consider the money value of the animal industry of Western Canada, including not only the intrinsic value of the animals themselves as they are

breeding and dairying herds in the eastern States, as high as 98 per cent. being tuberculous, according to Prof. Law, and in some parts of the State of Pennsylvania Dr. Pearson has found almost all the animals in some herds affected with tuberculosis.

Man eats the flesh and drinks the milk of cows, which if diseased, may convey the germs to himself, as the bacillus of tuberculosis in cattle is the same as that in man. The same disease is also found



Haying Scene on the Farm of L. Watson, Nelson, Man.

put to their several uses, the value of a healthy, wholesome and rich meat supply for domestic use and for export, and the large dairying interests throughout the west, and the unlimited range for the development of first-class horse flesh. This is the economic side of the question. On the other hand we have to deal with the physical conditions and healthfulness of our domestic animals and upon this public health depends.

Not many years ago contagious pleuro-pneumonia gained a foothold on American soil, but by the strenuous efforts of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States and strict watchfulness maintained by the veterinary inspectors throughout Canada, the disease is at present unknown in this country.

This goes to show that the people of this country are ever ready to suppress any plague that may land upon our shores. But the consideration of this disease is solely a financial question, for bovine contagious pleuro-pneumonia is a disease of cattle and is not transmissible to man whereas with other contagious animal diseases the very health of the people is endangered if proper restrictions regarding the meat and milk supply and the disposition of diseased carcasses are not adopted and enforced. Anthrax, glanders and rabies are diseases affecting the lower animals and may be easily communicated to man. Echinococcus, trichina, actinomycosis, tape worm of cattle and swine and other parasites come directly to man from domestic animals. As compared with other diseases which are transmissible from domestic animals to man and from man to animals, there is none which deserves greater prominence and attention from physicians, veterinarians and the general public than tuberculosis. It has caused more deaths than all the wars and epidemics of cholera, yellow fever and smallpox combined. One in seven of deaths in the human family is attributable to tuberculosis directly. We find by observation that the percentage of tuberculous disease in people corresponds with the health of their cattle. In Italy where cattle are kept closely confined and with insanitary surroundings, tuberculosis has become the scourge of man and beast. In the polar regions, in northern Sweden, Norway and Iceland, tuberculosis is almost unknown in cattle and is rare in man. The disease is found to an alarming extent in some

in barnyard poultry, swine, dogs, cats and other domestic animals, which no doubt is contracted from one another, or even from man himself.

Dr. Holden, in the Medical Record, gives the Indian mortality from consumption as 50 per cent. of all deaths in Wisconsin, Washington and Nevada. He says that in Dakota scrofula (tuberculosis of the glands) is present in 60 per cent. of the Sioux under 21 years and also that 50 out of a total population of 1,200 die yearly of consumption and scrofula. The animals furnished to these tribes are said by attending physicians to be poor, emaciated and diseased. He describes how they eat the liver, tallow and entrails, raw and fresh, and how the carcass is dried and pounded and packed, to be eaten later without cooking. The meat is eaten, whether diseased or not. The animal body, if not fortified with a strong stamina and constitution, may be readily invaded with the micro-organism of infection.

All persons exposed to infection of tuberculosis, smallpox or scarlet fever do

parents that are confined to crowded stables, that are developed and forced to their full milking capacity and kept in an ill ventilated, damp, dark, filthy and unsanitary condition will not be able to resist the invasion of the dreaded micro-organisms.

## Russell Spring Stallion Show.

The spring stallion show, under the auspices of the Russell Agricultural Society, was held at Russell on the 20th of April. The turnout of farmers was large and great interest taken in the two new importations in the heavy draught class. The entries in the heavy draught class were as follows:—Poteath, Aberdeen, Orlando Prince, General Marcia, Seeburn Hero and What's Wanted. The competition was exceedingly keen between Poteath, Orlando Prince and Aberdeen, with the result: Orlando Prince got 1st and Poteath 2nd. Orlando Prince was owned by C. Mason & Sons, of Stratford, Ont. He is a brown horse weighing 1,850 lbs., with a magnificent front. He was afterward sold to a syndicate of farmers for \$2,500, which certainly is a good price for him. Poteath is owned by Mr. Forsyth, of Seeburn, and is a horse of rare quality, but if we were to pass any criticism upon him, it would be that he is somewhat small as a typical representative of the breed. Aberdeen is a two-year-old, rising three, imported by Bennie Bros., and purchased from Graham Bros., of Claremont, Ont., this spring for the sum of \$1,500. He is a dark chestnut in color, with magnificent feet and legs, with a short, well coupled body and sixteen hands high. He weighs now 1,550 lbs., has splendid action, and took second prize at Toronto Industrial, in a competition of 35 entries. It was generally conceded all round the ring that he should have taken first prize, as he will, without doubt, develop into one of the best horses in the province. He will be seen at the Winnipeg Industrial this year. Russell county is to be congratulated on having a horse of his quality available for service and the thanks of all horsemen are due to Messrs. Bennie Bros. for their pluck and enterprise. There was no competition in any of the light classes.

Before the colts go out to pasture be sure to go over their feet with a rasp and



View on Idyl Wild Farm, the home of W. T. Fisher, Gainsboro, Assa.

not take the diseases because all are not alike susceptible, and all men who drink the milk or eat the flesh of tuberculous cattle do not contract tuberculosis. Whatever in any way impairs or weakens the system of men or animals, renders them liable to the invasion of disease. The animal that inherits from its progenitors a strong, healthy constitution and good health, possesses a disease resisting power that cannot otherwise be gotten. Tuberculosis is not hereditary, as has been proved by Professor Bang's experiments in Denmark, but a weakened, delicate, deteriorated animal such as is produced by

take off all the long points. Long toes are almost sure to strain the back tendons. The same cause is said by some good authorities to cause the "padding" seen in so many of the horses raised on the range. Where the toes are too long the horses find it easier travelling to turn the foot more or less sideways. The leverage is easier than over the long pointed toe. Many ugly habits of action can be overcome by keeping the feet trimmed as well as avoiding serious breaks of the hoof. Toeing in or out is often caused by carelessness in looking after the colt's feet.

## Canadian Ayrshire Association.

At the recent meeting of this association the difficulties which have caused trouble in the ranks of Quebec and Ontario breeders were finally disposed of. As a result of the amalgamation of the two associations and the acceptance of certain pedigrees by the American association, the Canadian association is put on a better footing than ever before, and the difficulties experienced in getting animals registered in the American Record Book done away with.

The committee having in hand the work of revising the pedigrees reported that the pedigrees that have been suspended so long, commonly known as the Ross cows, Bonnie Dundee, Lady of the Lake and Prince Arthur pedigrees, with all their crosses, have been accepted both in the American and Canadian Herd Books. These animals can now all be reinstated at a charge of \$1.00 per pedigree for those that were recorded before amalgamation. This charge is made by the finance committee on account of the expense incurred in investigation, and the registration of Bonnie Dundee in the American Herd Book. The charge for recording their progeny will be the ordinary rates.

### STANDARD.

The following is the standard decided upon for admission to the Record Book:—

1. Animals that trace on the side of both sire and dam to reliable importation from Great Britain and Ireland.

2. Animals imported after January 1st, 1899, must be recorded in the Ayrshire Cattle Herd Book of Great Britain and Ireland in order to be eligible for this record.

### PLAN OF REGISTRATION.

The new record is to be called the "Canadian Ayrshire Herd Book." It was decided that as there are three volumes of the Dominion (Ontario) and five of the Canada (Quebec) Ayrshire Herd Books already published, and as the foundation stock of the cattle to be entered in this new book are already recorded in these eight volumes, it will not be necessary to republish them, but to continue registering from all which are eligible in the eight volumes, leaving them of as much value as heretofore.

The next volume that will contain the pedigrees recorded during 1898 will be Volume IX (Amalgamated Series) and will commence with the next to the last number in Volume V of the Canada Ayrshire Herd Book. It was also decided that pedigrees in this Volume IX be abbreviated, giving only the sex, color, age, sire, grand-sire, dam and sire of dam, quoting as foundation stock the names and numbers of these sires and dams from either the Canada or Dominion Ayrshire Herd Books, where the rest of the pedigree can be found, a certificate to be issued for each registration on the same abbreviated plan. An extended certificate will also be furnished, giving the pedigree in full, for an extra charge of 25 cents. It was also agreed that the unprinted pedigrees of the Dominion Association be printed in the first part of Volume IX in the same manner as in the former volumes, to prevent confusion in renumbering, and that the Fifth Volume of the Canada Book, now being printed, be accepted as part of the series.

If the boar is half the herd (and he surely is) one can soon tell whether that half was chosen wisely or not. At the present price for which a good boar can be bought there is no reason why every hog raiser should not have at least one-half of his herd registered stock. The sooner the farmers adopt this method the sooner they will see more money in hogs.

## HORSEMEN! THE ONLY GENUINE IS

### COMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.

None genuine without the signature of  
*The Lawrence, Williams & Co.*  
Sole Importers & Proprietors for the  
U.S. & CANADA. } CLEVELAND, O.

The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle, SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY or FIRMING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by Druggists, or sent by Express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for free descriptive circulars.  
THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Ont.

## D. McBETH, OAK LAKE MAN.

BREEDER OF

### Clydesdale Horses AND Shorthorn Cattle



I have a number of promising young Stallions for sale.

My Shorthorn herd is headed by "Best Yet," bred by Hon. John Dryden, of Brooklyn, Ont. A number of young stock of both sexes, all registered, are for sale, and can be recommended as first-class animals.

Correspondence solicited. Prices right.

R. REED-BYERLEY, Cook's Creek, Man., breeder and importer of Clydesdales. Headed by Gem Prince, sired by Cedric. Correspondence solicited.

## Border Leicesters.

I am offering my entire flock of Border Leicesters for sale. This flock has won the flock prize for the last eight years at the Winnipeg Industrial. The flock consists of 18 Ewes and 7 Rams. Prices right.

JAS. MURRAY, Lyleton, Man.

## THORNCLIFFE STOCK FARM.

Largest Stud of Clydesdales in Canada

Headed by the champion stallion of all ages LYON MACGREGOR.

STALLIONS & COLTS from the best blood in Scotland and Canada.

AYRSHIRE BULLS & HEIFERS from imported stock.

BEST MILKING STRAINS with good teats.

TERMS REASONABLE.

A visit to Thorncliffe will repay you.

ROBT. DAVIES, Thorncliffe Stock Farm, TORONTO.

## HOPE FARM GALLOWAYS.

Three good yearling home-bred Bulls still for sale, also one imported from Ontario. To make room for some importations from Scotland, these will be sold

At very Reasonable Prices.

Hope Farm, St. Jean Baptiste, Man. T. M. CAMPBELL, Manager.

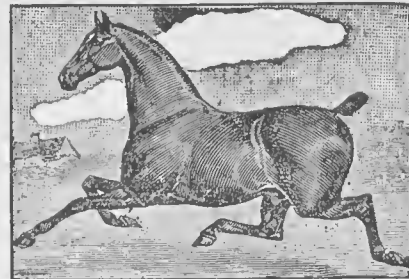
## CLYDE STALLIONS FOR SALE

The 5-year-old Clyde "Lord Stanley," (2588) by "Erskine's Pride," imp. dam, also by imp. stock, is a large horse, with plenty of style, quality and action. Also "The Squire" and "Lawrence Erskine," a pair of 2-year-olds, both prize winners in Ontario past two seasons. Write to—

HENDERS BROS., Treherne, Man.

LARGE IMPROVED YORKSHIRES. Young stock for sale.  
OXFORD DOWN SHEEP.  
BUFF WYANDOTTES. Eggs in season.  
BUFF LACED POLANDS.  
S.C. BROWN LEGHORNS.

J. B. JICKLING, Carman, Man.

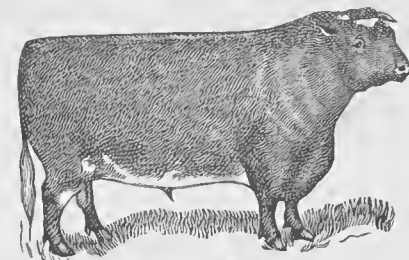


## HACKNEYS FOR SALE.

Several Hackney Stallions, pure bred and registered. Can also supply yearling Hackney Stallions in the spring, with three crosses (unregistered).

## RAWLINSON BROS.

Box 20, CALGARY, ALTA.



J. E. SMITH, Importer and Breeder has for sale

CLYDESDALES—Stallions and Mares, all ages.

SHORTHORNS—Bulls, Cows and Heifers.

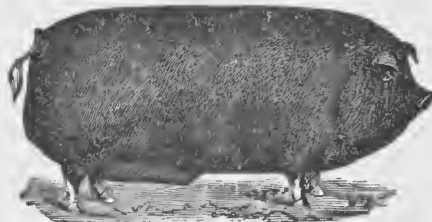
All animals registered in their respective herd books. Everything for sale, except the stock bulls Lord Stanley and Golden Measure (imported). If notified, visitors met at the station. Come and see stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write or wire—

J. E. SMITH, P.O. Box 274, Tel. 4, SMITHFIELD AVE., BRANDON

## W. L. TRANN, CRYSTAL CITY, MAN.

Proprietor of Boundary Herd of

## POLAND CHINA SWINE



Our herd are direct descendants of such noted hogs as Canada Wilkes, Guy Wilkes 2nd, M. P. Sanders, and the Tecumsehs. Nothing but first-class stock shipped. Write for what you want; satisfaction guaranteed. Prices always reasonable. Nothing but choice sows kept for breeders. We are now booking orders for spring pigs of 1900. We have a few good winter pigs for sale. Write and describe what you want, and we will endeavor to treat you as we would wish to be treated.

## GOLD STANDARD HERD OF REGISTERED BERKSHIRES.



I am now booking orders for spring pigs, bred from large mature stock, and sired by boars weighing from 500 to 800 lbs., sows from 400 to 750 lbs. No better Berkshire blood on the continent, combining large size, easy feeders, beautiful heads, perfect markings, deep-sided bacon type. Unrelated pairs or single pigs of either sex supplied. Orders solicited.

Address— J. A. MCGILL, Neepawa, Man.

## ALEX. D. GAMLEY

I have the largest flock of  
**LEICESTERS**  
in the West. Stock of both sex always for sale.



BOX 193, BRANDON, MAN

## To the Stockmen of Canada.

*An Open Letter by F. W. Hodson, the  
New Live Stock Commissioner.*

In commencing work as Live Stock Commissioner for Canada, I wish to get into close touch with farmers, breeders and feeders of live stock in all parts of the Dominion.

ers' Association, at their recent annual meetings, passed resolutions supporting this proposition.

The Americans have succeeded in affiliating 53 associations, having a membership of over 50,000, representing 9,000,000 head of stock, worth \$300,000,000. Each affiliated society has full control of its own affairs and funds, but all join in national undertakings, such as obtaining reduced transportation rates, etc.



Outbuildings on the Farm of F. Chesley, Alexander, Man.

Will you carefully consider, and let me know, by what means you think the live stock interests can be most benefited in your district? I desire to encourage the farmers, resident in all parts of Canada, to improve the live stock bred on their farms and to assist them to develop and improve the markets for the same. When we remember that five-sixths of all the produce of our fields, not including pasture, is fed to live stock we recognize the importance of this undertaking.

I am willing to go to any trouble and perform much work, if thereby I accomplish real good for the country. I respectfully invite your co-operation and advice.

I also wish to lay the following propositions before you for your consideration. After you have considered these questions, will you write me at length concerning them?

### 1. Affiliation.

In the various provinces there are now established Provincial Live Stock Associations. In Ontario these comprise a Horse Breeders' Association, a Cattle Breeders' Association, a Sheep Breeders' Association, and a Swine Breeders' Association. Dairy Associations, Poultry Associations etc., etc. In other provinces these divisions are modified.

Besides the aforementioned association, there are a number of Dominion Associations, such as the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, the Canadian Ayrshire Association, the Canadian Holstein Breeders' Association, the Canadian Clydesdale Breeders' Association, etc., etc. The headquarters of each of these is in Toronto. In the interest of both the record associations and the provincial association I think it desirable that steps be taken whereby the members of the record associations are made members of the respective provincial associations. Such a course would tend to encourage the record associations and do much to foster and strengthen the provincial associations, a most important consideration, for as the provincial associations grow stronger, greater and more far-reaching work can be undertaken. Above all, this plan would assist and encourage the smaller breeders and have a decided tendency to introduce useful breeding males where none are now used. It would have a great influence toward unifying the live stock interests and giving them a power not heretofore enjoyed. The Shorthorn and Holstein Breed-

### 2. Annual Auction Sales.

In Great Britain auction sales of live stock have been held annually for many years. Much of the breeding stock is most satisfactorily disposed of in this way, also a great number of "stores" and other animals. In some sections of Ontario this system has been adopted with gratifying results. Formerly Canadian cheese was all sold by salesmen at private sale; within recent years the auction principle has been adopted in many sections and has been found satisfactory to both buyer and seller.

Scattered throughout Canada are hundreds of farmers on small farms, who annually rear from one to four first-class breeding males, and perhaps a few females. Many of these men understand the

be induced to use only the best class of males, in order that Canada takes the place she should with her meats, dairy produce and poultry in the markets of the world. Only meats of a superior quality find a ready and profitable market at home or abroad. It takes as long, generally longer, to produce an animal which is worth 2c. to 3c. per lb. as one worth from 4c. to 6c. per lb., and costs almost as much for feed and attention.

The loss resulting from inferior stock bears heavily on the dairy interests. There are hundreds of cows throughout Canada which produce annually not more than 2,400 lbs. of 3 per cent. milk; there are others well bred and well fed which easily produce from 6,000 to 10,000 lbs. annually of 4 per cent. milk. There are even a few grand cows which have at public test yielded at the rate of over 20 lbs. of butter per week. The annual loss to Canada from keeping poor stock and keeping it badly is enormous. Our motto should be, "The greatest quantity of the best quality, produced most cheaply." This can only be fulfilled by using well bred sires of good quality, and by feeding the dams and offspring liberally.

Any one who has bought "stores" or dairy cows from year to year knows how increasingly difficult it is to obtain the right sort at any price, yet inferior animals can be bought readily, very many of which would prove unprofitable at 2c. per lb. In some of the provinces it is more difficult to buy good "stores" to-day than it was twenty years ago. This condition ought not to exist and should not continue.

The difficulties enumerated can in a measure be overcome and desirable conditions extended by the establishment of well conducted annual auction sales, to which breeders may consign their surplus animals at stated times each year, with the assurance that they will be sold for their market value.

These sales should be held at fixed points on or near the same day of the same month each year.

None but animals of good individual



Teams at Work on the Farm of John Graham, Minnedosa, Man.

principles of stock breeding and have from time to time produced some of the noted show-yard specimens. The progress and profits of these men, in the past, have been greatly hampered because of their inability to promptly sell their surplus stock annually. In some years they have been able to sell, in others years they have had to keep a number of animals longer than their means or food warranted.

Breeders doing a more extensive business have suffered from the same cause, sometimes severely. The result has been that many capable men have given up the business, to the great loss of the farmers and the country generally.

The rank and file of our farmers must

quality and useful breeding should be offered.

The sales should be widely advertised, both in Canada and the United States, and every effort made to interest the farmers generally throughout the district where they are held.

Each animal offered should be sold to the highest bidder. No by-bidding should be allowed.

At first the sales may not prove entirely successful, and persons sending animals may not obtain as high prices as they desire, but soon, by wise and honorable management, the confidence of the public, both Canadian and American, will be gained, when these sales will prove a marked suc-

cess in every particular, and year by year grow more and more important. The benefit to the country will be very marked. The rank and file of the farmers in every district, and the extensive buyers from a distance, will know where to go to buy what each wants at current value; and the expert breeder will know that once each year he can sell at the market value his surplus stock, and not be compelled to dispose of them to the butcher, or hold them until they eat their heads off, and then sell them for less than they cost to produce.

Well-conducted annual auction sales of live stock will prove an excellent advertisement for Canadian live stock.

The plan outlined is co-operative advertising and co-operative selling, which is cheaper and more effective than similar work done by an individual.

A few of the larger breeders or dealers, who have spent years in learning how to sell, can dispose of all they can produce, and can buy from their less fortunate neighbor and resell his animals at a profit. The case of a breeder doing a small business is different; he needs help. The motto of every Canadian should be "The greatest good to the greatest number." It is true that the smaller breeder and general farmer will be greatly benefited by the establishment of annual sales. In this way the extensive breeder and importer will be assisted, for when farmers are successful they are willing to and can pay better prices for suitable sires and other stock.

It may be said that annual auction sales have been tried again and again by private individuals and public associations and have ended in failure. The failure, when there was failure, was due to the fact that the confidence of the people was never gained. It was generally believed, and not without reason, that only rejected animals were offered at many of the auction sales heretofore held, such as owners had failed to sell at private sale, because of inferior quality.

Although but few animals of each breed have been offered, the sales held at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, are recognized as a success in more than one sense. This sale is annually looked forward to by a large number of farmers, and when an animal of good quality is offered it invariably brings a fair price.

If annual auction sales are to be established and maintained in any of the provinces, the best and most reliable breeders must patronize them, and year by year give them their loyal and patriotic support and in the not distant future they will be abundantly repaid.

It is desirable that commencing and maintaining annual auction sales in each province shall be undertaken by the provincial, inter-provincial or territorial live stock associations.

When the executive officers of a live stock association or associations operating in any Canadian province or territory decide to undertake this work, in order to encourage the venture, I am authorized to intimate that the Department of Agriculture will give to said executive committee such assistance as may be necessary.

I shall be glad to meet the executive officers of any interested association and to discuss with them the details of the scheme.

### Army Remounts.

For quite a long time it has been confidently asserted that the horse was going to be a back number, that bicycles, auto cars, motors and electric roads were going to supersede the horse in every day life, and that so far as war was concerned modern rapid-firing guns simply made it impossible that the horse could be of any further use. It was so persistently

repeated that people believed it. But what a change the last year has seen! As soon as horse breeding ceased, or was greatly reduced, up went the price of horses and the demand for them is found to be as great as ever. Then the war in South Africa has given the lie to the statement that the horse was of no further use in war. It has shown us that he is still very much in evidence, only in another capacity. There will have to be a change in military tactics, no longer will cavalry be used to break up squares of infantry as in the old days. The Boers have taught the world the great value of mobility of troops, and in consequence it is likely that all European armies will be more or less remodelled and a great number of horses added so that troops can be transported rapidly from one point to another. For doing this there is nothing equal to the horse. A horse of a lighter weight than the heavy charger hitherto wanted for cavalry remounts will answer for this purpose. There is likely to be a big demand for such a horse and Western Canada can supply just that kind of a horse.

The efforts of the Horse Breeders' Association of Manitoba and the Territories to get the Imperial authorities to establish a purchasing station in the west is a move in the right direction and The Farmer hopes such a station will be established, for it could be used as a training station and with a range of pasture could be made a valuable depot for army purposes, as well as providing a market for our horses. In view of the efforts toward closer relations with the mother country the present is a most opportune time to press this matter upon the home government, and it is hoped that the Minister of Agriculture will lose no time in doing so.

It is a strange thing that no horses have been purchased in Canada so far for Imperial remounts in South Africa. They have been purchased in South America, Australia and the United States. Only recently it was reported that 35,000 were to be purchased at Buffalo for the British army, but this lacks confirmation and is now believed to be a cute dodge of Buffalo horsemen to boom the Buffalo market. If as reported some time ago the waste of horses in South Africa is 5,000 a month, then there should be an agent of the War Office in Canada looking after supplies. We are pleased to state that such an officer has been sent at last, and that he has made arrangements with a Toronto firm to collect horses. He will also judge the military horses at the Toronto Horse Show. This supplies Ontario, but we should have a man in the west. The spring round ups will soon be taking place and it would be a wise idea for this officer to visit these round ups. If for nothing more than to pick out the class of horse desirable for the various needs of the army, so that western ranchmen may know where they stand and just what can be done. It is years since the last English army officers were through the country looking for horses, and it is now high time they were through again. We see no reason why Canada should not find a very satisfactory market for her surplus horses in supplying remounts for the Imperial army.

For ordinary cattle, dehorning is often a desirable practice. But for pure bred stock and for bulls more particularly the horn is a valuable index of quality and if of the right quality adds to the appearance and value. Constitution, feeding quality and breed type are all indexed by the horn quite as much or even more than by any other single point in the beast's make-up.

## Wm. Stewart & Son,

MENIE P.O., ONT., CANADA,  
Breeders and Shippers of

### Highest Class Ayrshire Cattle, AND FANCY POULTRY.

Stock for sale. Eggs in season. Our stock includes winners at Toronto, London, Kingston, Montreal, Ottawa, Boston, New York and World's Fair.

Poultry specialties: Brahmas, Rocks, Wyandottes, Games, Leghorns, Minorcas, Hamburgs, Houdans, Red Caps, Dorkings, Polands, Bantams, Turkeys, Geese and Ducks. Write for particulars.

### Thorndale Stock Farm

JOHN S. ROBSON,  
MANITOU, MAN.

### SHORTHORNS

A few Females for sale.

Write me before buying.



## T. GOSNEY,

MIAMI, MAN.

Breeder and Importer of **LARGE ENGLISH Berkshires**

### —AND— BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Two March litters from very large sows on hand. One imported sow, to farrow 1st of April. Price for pigs during May, \$8.00 and \$10.00 each.

Try a setting from my imported Rocks, at \$1.50 per 13 eggs.

Fresh eggs and bacon—Order early and save high express charges.

Buy your boar or bull from the breeders. Up-to-date farmers don't need charity. Call or write.

### SWEEPSTAKES HERD OF LARGE ENGLISH - - BERKSHIRES



At Winnipeg Industrial, 1899. Herd headed by three first-class boars—Perfection (4760), Proud Victor (4601) and Prince (4660). A few sows fit to breed; also some choice September pigs, both sexes, for sale. I am also booking orders for spring pigs from the best lot of sows I ever had at one time. Pairs supplied not akin. Correspondence solicited.

R. MCKENZIE, - High Bluff, Man.

### RARE CHANCE

to obtain winners for Winnipeg's greatest Industrial yet held. Our entire COTSWOLD flock for sale at snap prices. Some real good bulls too. Speak quick.

D. HYSOP & SON, Killarney, Man.

### FOREST HOME FARM.

#### BUYERS WANTED

for Eleven **SHORTHORN BULLS** fit for service, good ones, from our own and the best Eastern herds. Also some choice young Cows and Heifers.

#### Yorkshire and Berkshire Boars

fit for service.

A number of young sows in farrow, both breeds. Orders being received for Yorkshire spring pigs. Our B. P. Rocks are noted for shape, size and good marking. Eggs \$1.50 per 15.

**ANDREW GRAHAM,**  
Roland, N.P.R. Carman, C.P.R. Pomeroy P.O., Man.

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### SHORTHORN BULLS

Good size, grand feeders, in good growing order and from choicely-bred dams.

J. H. KINNEAR, Souris, Man





# BOLE'S CONDITION POWDER

In 1 lb. packages, 25 cents per package.

## Feed, Weed, Breed.

There is an old Scotch proverb which says, "Meal makes men." It is as true of live stock as it is of men. The best cross in an animal is found in the meal bin. Mr. Hutchinson's paper in last issue of The Farmer, telling how he gradually learned by experience that it paid to feed his milch cows a liberal ration of meal as well as hay, clearly exemplifies this truth. Our most successful feeders believe in it, and stock raising will not take that place it is entitled to until attention is paid to the cross that comes with the meal bin. An institute worker advised farmers to "Breed, weed, feed," if they wished to develop their herds, either for beef or milk. Now, as feed is said to be half of breed, would it not be wiser to turn the order of this advice around and make it "Feed, weed, breed?" We think it would. The more you feed the less likely will you want to hunt up some new breed, or possibly find fault with the stock you now have.

## Stock Notes.

Charcoal, salt and ashes are correctors of the digestive organs at all times.

T. J. Kempthorne, of 17, 2, 21, has a sow now rearing a litter of 18 pigs. She is doing well with her big small family.

A hog's appetite is far beyond his digestive capacity; therefore, he should not be fed at a time so much that he will gorge himself.

A couple of hot bricks or stones placed in a box with some old flannels wrapped around them makes a very comfortable place in which to put a chilled pig.

At the North Dakota experiment station in cattle feeding tests, barley gave a heavier gain per 100 lbs. of grain and a higher rate of gain per day than bran or shorts.

Two drops of brandy in a teaspoonful of sweet milk and poured down the throat of a chilled pig will generally bring things around all right when the case looks hopeless.

The North-West Brand Book, containing 10,000 brands, ranchers' names and addresses, revised to January 1st, 1900, is now ready for publication by the Calgary Herald Co. Price, in strong buckram, \$2.00.

Dr. Lebarge, the Montreal health officer, is making another effort to prevent the shipping of lump-jaw cattle through, or to, Montreal. Recently nine head were sent back to Prescott. The shippers will be prosecuted.

Premium lists are now ready for distribution giving particulars of the prizes to be awarded at the great international live stock exhibition to be held in Chicago next December. Address the International Live Stock Exposition, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Australia, always more or less liable to severe droughts, has in the last nine years surpassed all its previous records. The colony of New South Wales has had its sheep stock reduced in that time from 61,831,000 to 35,782,000. Instead of being doubled in the time by natural increase it has fallen off between 40 and 50 per cent.

## Prairie Home Stock Farm.

### Shorthorn & Ayrshire CATTLE

### Yorkshires-Berkshires-Shropshires

Large Stock always on hand to select from, hence the best place to buy.

Shorthorn herd headed by "Judge," 23419, and imported "Jubilee," 28858. The females are rich in the blood of the most famous families. Ayrshire herd headed by "Surprise of Burnside." Females of the highest quality from the best strains. Yorkshire herd headed by "Oak Lodge Mighty 7th," and a recent importation of the approved bacon type, with a large herd of females of the choicest breeding. Berkshire herd headed by "Nonpareil," with 30 breeding sows of faultless conformation and superior breeding. Farm one mile from the station. Visitors welcome.

THOS. GREENWAY, Proprietor.

JAS. YULE, Manager, CRYSTAL CITY.



## DENTONIA PARK FARM 2 HANDSOME YOUNG BULLS For Sale

### EAST TORONTO

COLEMAN, P.O.

W. E. H. MASSEY, Prop.

Address DENTONIA PARK FARM, Coleman, Ont., Canada.

Carberry is being made the collecting point for a great quantity of stockers going both west and south. H. E. Waller sent out 14 cars of yearling steers for the ranche of the Stevens Cattle Co., of Mouse River, N.D. He has also sold bunches to go to the Calgary district. G. B. Murphy has shipped 12 cars to the Medicine Hat ranges and more will go shortly. The district is noted for well bred stock and fancy prices are being paid for it.

The sale at Dexter Park, Chicago, on April 17th and 18th, of the Hereford herd of F. A. Nave, Attica, Indiana, was a memorable event in the history of stock breeding. The main interest was in the sale of the 4-year-old bull, Dale, champion of all the beef breeds, bought two years ago for \$1,000 and bought back by his breeder at \$7,500. The next highest price to this was when Thickset was bought a few weeks ago at Sotham's sale for \$5,100. Perfection, the 17-months old son of Dale, made \$1,300 and imp. Viscount Rupert, 3-years-old, made \$3,100. An imported 2-year-old, Bruce, made \$1,400.

Of the females the 17-months old Theresa, by Dale, made \$3,000, her 16-months sister \$1,000, and imported Lady Help, 2-years-old, \$2,600. Russet, 3-years-old, made \$3,000, Dolly, 4-years-old, \$2,100, and Carnation, 3-years-old, \$1,600. Fifty-one animals in all made an average of \$690.

Some time ago we had a look over the young bulls and boars recently purchased by the C. P. R. for distribution in the west. They were a fine lot of animals and should make a marked improvement on the stock of the neighborhoods into which they are sent. A few of the bulls,

while possessing excellent frames and showing good breeding, were a little thin. We could not help noticing what a difference it makes in an animal. It is the flesh which first attracts the eye and if breeders only knew how much buyers are influenced by a good covering of flesh they would keep their stock in a well fleshed condition. We say this because we have seen some men attempting to breed pure bred stock, but withholding the food necessary to put their stock in that condition of flesh which is pleasing to the eye and which is rightly demanded by purchasers. After all is not the ability to lay on flesh the aim of stock-raising and must not an animal show that he has that ability by having a good coating of flesh?

**PASCHA** (1329), the German Coach, will stand every day from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. at Hardie's Stable, Brandon, thence to his own stable, 18th Street, for night.

A. COLQUHOUN, Mgr. and Prop.

**ERSKINE LAD** (2015), the Clydesdale Stallion, will stand every day from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. at Kelly's Stable, 9th Street, Brandon, thence to his own stable, 18th St., for night.

J. BEATTIE, Manager.

COLQUHOUN & BEATTIE,  
Proprietors.

## BULLS FOR SALE.

3 registered Shorthorn Bulls from 22 to 24 months old, bred by J. Menzies, Shoal Lake, and by G. Rankin, Hamiota, Man.—GEO. LEE, Yorkton, N.W.T.

## Among the Breeders.

Dr. Swenerton, Carberry, has sold his stallion, Woodburn Prince, to Hugh Stewart, Arden.

H. O. Ayearst, Middlechurch, has sold a Shorthorn yearling bull to J. McOuat, Stony Mountain.

John Turner, Carroll, Man., writes: "I have just sold a Polled Angus bull through my 'ad.' in The Farmer, and have another and a number of good heifers for sale."

J. A. McGill, Necpawa, Man., has just issued a tastefully designed catalogue of his herd of Berkshires. It contains the pedigrees of four boars and twelve sows.

John Lee Johnston, Calgary, Alta., gets the Clydesdale stallion, Lord Kitchener, by Self Esteem, taken out by W. D. Shattuck and A. C. Sparrow, Calgary, with their shipment of bulls and horses.

A syndicate composed of 15 of the leading farmers of the Brierwood district has purchased from J. A. S. Macmillan, Brandon, the Clydesdale stallion, Montauk, to serve in that section of country.

Two girls of 11 and 13 years old, daughters of J. A. Gaff, a rancher south of Maple Creek, have lately killed two large grey wolves. One of them was an old stager that had done much mischief in the neighborhood.

F. Houghton, Glenbow Ranch, Calgary, Alta., has purchased from A. J. McArthur, Paisley, Ont., The Duke of Blagdon, to head his bunch of mares. This is a good horse and comes from the east with high show ring honors.

John A. Turner, Millarville, Alta., has returned from Scotland with two Clyde stallions and two fillies by the prize-winning stallion, Prince Charming. They will make a capital addition to his valuable Clydesdale stud.

Alex. Masson, Carstairs, Alta., recently purchased from A. J. McArthur, Paisley, Ont., the 2-year-old Shire stallion, Darnley 2nd. He is a nicely turned, thick set youngster and should give his owner every satisfaction. He is by Darnley (imp.), a sire of note owned by Wm. Hendrie, of Hamilton.

As noted in our last issue, most of the Shorthorns of Isaac Moore, Cypress River, went to the States, the buyers being Rutherford and Converse, Aurelia, Iowa. Three females made \$125, \$130 and \$135. W. G. Simmons, Bru, had a 14-months old bull at \$91. The grade stock made good value, cows \$41 to \$56.

Robt. White, Wakopa, reports his herd in good shape this spring. He has about the best lot of yearling heifers he has ever bred. He has recently sold two cows with their calves to Mr. Armstrong, Boiscavain, to start a herd, one young bull to Thos. Hill, Ninga, another to Mr. Mac-kay, Wakopa, and one to C. P. R.

J. Herriot, Souris, Man., has just received a young bull from Ontario to head his Holstein herd. He was brought out by Andrew Graham in his car of stock. He was bred by A. D. Foster, Holloway, Ont., who thinks he is the best bred milk-and-butter bull in Canada. This bull, Sir Pietertje Burkey de Kolo, is almost white, with a few black spots. His sire is Sir Pietertje Josephine Neechilde and his dam Helena de Kolo's de Kolo. The bull came through in good shape and is doing nicely.

While at Medicine Hat we had the pleasure of a look over three young Ontario bred Hereford bulls. They were bred by H. A. Hunter, of The Maples, and brought

out by S. Hooper, Coutts, Alta., for use on his ranch. These bulls were between 16 and 17 months old and well developed, smooth specimens of the breed. Mr. Hooper uses about a dozen Hereford bulls on his grade Shorthorn cows and is well pleased with the results, as he believes the first cross gives him more beef at 3 years old than would have been produced by the get of a Shorthorn sire and they are much superior in rustling qualities.

J. C. McLeod, Ninga, has just brought in from N. P. Clarke, St. Cloud, five Clydesdale stallions. One is Prince Remarkable, a heavy four-year-old, first in his class as district stallion at Aberdeen, Scotland, and a grandson of Prince of Wales. Hotspur, a low-set horse, coming three years old, also a Scottish winner and son of Macgregor; Roland Macgregor, by Prince Stanley, dam Margaret Macgregor, a world's fair winner; Prince Luckenbooth, by Prince Patrick and Salisbury, by Prince Stanley, make up the string and they should make a mark in the Turtle Mountain district or wherever used. Mr. McLeod has sold his stallion Toppallant to Robt. Weir, Jun., for use in the Wakopa district.

A. J. McArthur, of Paisley, Ont., took out to Calgary a shipment of Clyde and Shire stallions and a few Shorthorn bulls. Mr. McArthur is well known as a successful shipper to Calgary and has handled a lot of good stock. In this shipment there were a number of very useful sires. Perhaps the pick of the lot was the Shire stallion, The Duke of Blagdon, formerly owned by J. M. Gardhouse, Highfield, Ont. He is now seven years old, is an exceptionally well coupled, smoothly turned, active horse of good quality. He is, if anything, a little small for a typical representative Shire, but his great quality has sent him to the front as sweepstakes sire on several occasions. Black Diamond, a recent Scotch importation, is the making of a fine, massive horse, and is not yet 3 years old.

There is good prospect for a considerable increase in the number of good draft sires in the province this season. In the Oak Lake district, besides the stallion Drumtochty, bought by the Brierwood syndicate, D. McBeth will travel Admiral Sampson and Young Keir Darnley. At Treherne Mr. Henders will use Lord Stanley and at Carman J. E. Vernon will travel Honest Tom. John Ewen, Morden, has sold his stallion, Merry Dance, to John McNab, Thornhill. At Brandon, J.A.S. Macmillan has introduced the 7-year-old prize-winning stallion, Pilgrim, from Iowa. At Neepawa Sam McLean will use Charming Charlie and one of his sons. These are all registered Clydes, showing the faith the country has in a good draft horse. The majority of our farmers keep free from the fast horse fever, and in heavy horses all the call seems to be for Clydesdales.

W. D. Shattuck, Davisburg, Alta., has selected three carloads of pure bred stock from Western Ontario. Over 36 Shorthorn bulls and a number of heifers were purchased in the district around Guelph and a carload around Exeter and Clinton. He also takes with him a twenty months old Clydesdale stallion, Lord Roberts, purchased from Thos. Cairns, Stratford. He weighs 1,350 lbs. and was sired by McTopper, imported by N. P. Clarke, Minnesota, a fourth prize winner at the Chicago World's Fair. The colt is a grand one and every one is in love with him, as he has the makings of a grand horse. Another stallion, Lord Kitchener, two years and eight months old, weighing 1,750 lbs., is by Self Esteem, and comes from Robt. Dickie, Bright. He is

a very handsome animal and Mr. Shattuck has refused a big offer for him since purchasing. He also has secured the first prize colt at Toronto Exhibition, sired by Bold Boy, and another rising three years old. Among the Shorthorns Mr. Shattuck takes west several of them are from well-known breeders. We may name Shakspeare, 17 months old, from J. & B. Watt, Salem; Red Gauntlet, sired by Judge; and Stanley Prince, bred by Jas. Snell, Clinton. Two bulls are Polled Angus and good examples of the breed.

## Worth Reading.

Some time ago I had twenty hogs attacked with eczema, and as I had previously tested the value of Herbageum on small pigs, and found it a great benefit, I decided to make a fair test of value in this trouble and accordingly placed ten of the affected ones in one pen and the other ten in another pen, and gave the one lot Herbageum, while the other did not get any. Those getting it soon improved, and their skin became soft and pink, they at once began to pick up, and are now in good flesh and condition. While the other pen gradually got better, it was very slowly, and they ran down badly and have not yet rallied. I have also fed it to calves with skim-milk and got good results, and with milk cows and cattle fattening I find it a splendid appetizer. M. H. SMITH,

Oakville, Ont.

We have used Herbageum during about six years regularly for our show sheep, and we are satisfied with the results. We have never been troubled with any disease, nor with ticks among our flock.

We have not used much of it for other than show sheep, but we feed it regularly to all our lambs from the time they will eat until we select for show purposes, after which we continue it regularly with the selected ones only.

SMITH EVANS,

Gourack, Ont.

NOTE.—Mr. Evans is one of the foremost Oxford Down men in Canada. At Toronto Exhibition, Sept., 1899, he led with 1st in rams over two shears, ewes over two shears, shearing ewes, and the pen prize for best ram, 4 ewes and 2 ewe lambs; also 1st for the best shearing ram, and the best pen, 1 ram, 4 ewes and 2 ewe lambs, bred by exhibitor. He also took two 1sts, two 2nds, and one special prize at the Guelph Fat Stock Show, Dec. 6, 7 and 8, 1899.

Herbageum has been found especially beneficial for ridding horses, badly out of condition, from worms of every description.

G. H. BULYEA,

Qu'Appelle Station, N. W. T.

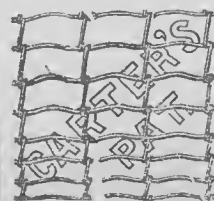
**MARK STOCK** with **JACKSON'S ALUMINUM**  
Always Bright. Can't come out. **EAR TAGS.**  
**JACKSON STOCK MARKER CO.**  
Samples sent free. St. Louis, Mo.

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To the first ten purchasers of a ton of superior coil steel wire a complete outfit will be given free, value \$15. Price of wire, \$4.25 per cwt., or same price as barbed wire.

**FRED SMITH, Brandon.**  
Box 178.

When writing advertisers mention The Farmer.



## Answers to Questions.

By an Experienced Veterinarian.

As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

### Partial Paralysis.

Subscriber, Manitou: "I have a calf about five weeks old that seems to be paralysed in its hind quarters. It eats and drinks well. It was always this way. Will it get better as the warm weather comes on?"

Answer.—The calf can be only partially paralysed or it would not be able to get up and drink. There is some chance of its complete recovery as it grows older and much will depend upon good nourishment.

### Bots or Warbles?

W. J., Qu'Appelle Station:—"I have a two-year-old heifer which has a great many bots on her back under the skin. Will you kindly tell me what is the best cure for them?"

Answer.—Bots are the larvae of the gadfly, which lays its eggs in the backs of cattle in the summer. At this time the cysts containing the larvae are almost ready to burst, and all that is necessary is to slit the skin with a sharp knife and pick out the grub with a needle or awl. The sores can be washed afterwards with a little carbolic lotion.

### Parrot Mouth.

Subscriber, Morden, Man.: "I have two mares, mother and daughter, and the younger one has what some people call a parrot mouth, the lower jaw shorter than the upper one. The elder mare has only had the one foal and they are both well bred Clydes. I have some notion of breeding both mares. Are either of them likely to have foals with the same deformity?"

Answer.—Parrot mouth is no more hereditary than any other bodily peculiarity, but is just as likely to be transmitted to the offspring as the shape of the head, color or any other characteristic. You should select as a sire a horse of well-known prepotency, that is, one whose colts all have a distinct type resembling their father. By doing so the tendency of the mare to reproduce her own peculiarities will be counteracted by the stronger individuality of the sire and the colt is more likely to be free from the defect.

### Lump on Shoulder.

A. C. Woods, Glenlyon, Man.: "1. Have a four-year-old colt which was worked for the first time this spring and a large soft lump came on the lower part of shoulder. Which is the best way to remove same? 2. Have a cow that calved a month before hertime and the after-

birth did not come away. Is it best to remove it? If so, how?"

Answer.—1. If there is fluid in the soft lump it should be let out by making a bold incision at the lower part of the swelling. After the contents of the sac have run out, take a syringe and some antiseptic lotion and wash out the cavity every day. Carbolic acid and water, 1 to 30, will be a suitable antiseptic. The wound in the skin must not be allowed to close until the cavity has healed up.

2. After retention of the afterbirth for a month it is sure to be putrid and there is danger of blood-poisoning during the operation of removing it by hand. It would, therefore, be wiser for you to leave it alone unless you can obtain the services of a skilled man willing to take the risk. If allowed to remain it will gradually soften and pass out in the foetid discharge and the cow will regain her health in time. The afterbirth should not be allowed to remain beyond the third day after calving, when it should be removed by hand if necessary.

### An Extra Teat.

Postmaster, Lac la Biche, Alta.: "A two-year-old heifer before calving had a small lump behind and about the middle of one of her hind teats, on the right side. After calving that lump proved to be an extra small teat, through which the milk is flowing, instead of running to the end of the teat. What can be done for it, or is it as well to let the teat be as it is?"

Answer.—One extra teat is quite a common occurrence in cattle, but usually no milk flows from them. In this case take a horse hair or piece of silk thread and tie it tightly around the tip of the extra teat, but before doing so make sure that the milk will flow through the right teat. Unless this can take place it will be useless to try to close the extra one.

### Symptoms of Tuberculosis.

R. H. S., Souris, Man.: "I would like to know through your valuable paper what are the different symptoms of tuberculosis in a cow?"

Answer.—The symptoms depend upon what part of the animal is attacked by the disease. As the lungs are the most frequently affected organs, the usual train of symptoms begins with a cough. The cough is an occasional dry one and may occur at more or less frequent intervals through the day. This may be the only symptom shown for some time, but gradually a change may be noticed in the cow's condition. She becomes unthrifty, her coat less sleek, her milk is less in quantity and then she begins to lose flesh. From this on to the end the progress down hill is more rapid, and the cow gets thinner and thinner until she dies.

When the liver or glands of the abdomen are affected the symptoms are usually of indigestion and diarrhoea, and this is the form frequently seen in young calves which have become infected through the milk.

It must be remembered, however, that very extensive disease may exist in a cow without any symptoms being detectable. Such cases are only revealed by the tuberculin test, and the post mortem examination of such cattle is often very surprising.

### Lump in Shoulder—Bloody Milk.

Subscriber, Calgary, Alta.: "1. I have a mare about six years old that has a lump on each shoulder just below the draft, about half the size of a hen's egg,



**FLEMING'S  
LUMP JAW  
CURE**

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# LUMP JAW

**QUICKLY CURED.**

A case of lump jaw in your herd means immediate loss; it may mean the infection of the rest of your herd; it may result in the distribution of the germs all over your pastures. All loss and danger can be positively averted by prompt use of

## Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

The only radical cure known. Is endorsed by the most prominent ranchers and shippers of the continent. Easy to use. Is applied externally. One to three applications cure. Leaves jaw sound and smooth. Cannot harm in any way. One bottle usually cures two or three ordinary or one severe case. Price \$2.00. Sold by druggists. Can be sent anywhere by mail.

Money cheerfully refunded if the remedy ever fails.

FREE!—Some important reports and an illustrated treatise on Lump Jaw. Write for them.

**FLEMING BROS., Chemists,  
St. George, Ont.**



Contains a remedy for all diseases to which Horses and Cattle are liable. Sold by agents in all towns at \$4 each.

Baldur, Man., Oct. 8th, 1898.

S. S. Mayer: Dear Sir—I have been using your remedies for over twelve months, and have derived the greatest benefit from them. I therefore wish to recommend them to the public generally and authorize you to make what use you like of this. John Dew, Liveryman.

Prepared only by **S. S. MAYER, Cartwright.**

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After years of use by thousands of the most progressive farmers of Canada, the yearly sales of the

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grow larger with each succeeding season. This, with the fact that all other MILLS sold in Ontario do not equal it, is certainly the most convincing proof of its superiority. No farmer should be without a good Fanning Mill. The best is not too good for you. Write for particulars and price.

**THE M. CAMPBELL FANNING MILL CO., LTD., CHATHAM, ONT.**

She had it when I got her. I use a sweat pad on the collar and a roll of cloth around it to keep off the pressure. What can be done for it? 2. A cow that has been in for five months is giving bloody milk. Is there any cure?"

Answer.—1. The fibrous tumours which form the lumps on the shoulder have been there so long that it is likely an operation will be required to remove them. Sometimes they can be softened by rubbing in a strong liniment, such as the following:—Olive oil, two ounces; turpentine, one ounce; ammonia, one ounce. If this is rubbed in once a day for several days the "lump" may soften, form an abscess, burst and discharge. But if not, you would have to have it dissected out by a veterinary surgeon.

2. Bloody milk is caused by an injury to the milk gland, or mamma. Some of the blood vessels in the gland have become ruptured and blood is escaping into the milk. Sometimes this condition lasts only a few days, but occasionally the quarter gives bloody milk during the whole period of lactation. Bathe the udder with cold water and rub in camphorated oil.

### Cracked Heels.

A. C. H., Swan Lake: "I see in last issue of The Farmer, as a remedy for and preventive of cracked heels, the advice given to clip the heels, wash and bandage them. This is the exact opposite of what my experience teaches to be good practice and what will carry more weight, the exact opposite of the treatment in the cavalry stables and most successful hunting establishments in England, where at the present day hunters' legs are never washed after a hard day's work, but brushed clean when dry, it having been found that washing was a fertile cause of mud fever and cracked heels."

Answer.—Our correspondent is quite right and The Farmer is wrong "for once." The veterinary editor is pleased to have the error pointed out, for it occurred in a part of the paper for which he is not responsible, consequently he can admit the mistake without feeling that the prestige of his column has been impaired. "Mistakes will happen," you know, but not in the veterinary column! That is, not if he can help it.

Clipping and washing the legs are both mistakes if undertaken to prevent or cure cracked heels. Clipping removes the protection of the hair, and washing makes the skin more sensitive and more liable to crack. When washing is necessary to remove crusts and scabs, the leg should always be dried afterwards and the healing agent applied immediately. Such has always been the treatment recommended in this column and the veterinary editor regrets that the misleading paragraph referred to should have been published.

### Lameness—Swollen joints.

H. T. A., Wolseley: "1. In the Feb. 20th number of your paper you answered under the sub-title 'Lameness,' page 134 for H. T. A., Wolseley, Assa., a question about a mare of mine. Same has proved to be in colt and has foaled now. All lameness has disappeared a few weeks since. Do you think she may have been lame on account of pregnancy, as some people tell me? 2. A mare, 4 years old, since birth, has had very swollen joints on her hind legs. It is getting worse at present. What is to be done to cure her?"

Answer.—1. If the lameness had occurred in the hind leg there might have been some ground for thinking that it might have been occasioned in some way by the mare's condition of pregnancy, for the nerve and

blood supply of the hind legs is more nearly connected with the reproductive organs. But with lameness in the front leg there is no such connection, and we may suppose the lameness to have been the result of some slight injury to one of the joints from which the mare has recovered by means of the *vis medicatrix naturae*.

2. The swellings are most likely distended bursae. Windgalls, bog spavins, and thoroughpins are familiar types of this form of swelling and they may occur wherever there is a joint or tendon sheath. Colts sometimes have enormous swellings of this kind at the stifle joint. Whatever their situation they are difficult to remove. The treatment usually adopted is repeated blistering with iodine, and if that fails, the firing iron. The pressure of a special truss is often successful in treating bog spavins and thoroughpins, but they are very apt to recur.

The Portage Agricultural Society will erect a good exhibition building in time for its next show.

## The Veterinary Association of Manitoba

Under the authority of Secs. 18, 19, 20, 22 and 26 of the Veterinary Association Act, 1890 (53 Vic., Chap. 60) the following persons ONLY are entitled to practice as Veterinary Surgeons in the Province of Manitoba or to collect fees for service rendered as such:

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Coxe, S. A. . . . .	Brandon.
Cruikshanks, J. G. . . . .	Deloraine.
Dann, J. . . . .	Deloraine.
Dunbar, W. A. . . . .	Winnipeg.
Fisher, J. F. . . . .	Brandon.
Fowler, J. . . . .	Souris.
Graham, N. . . . .	Dauphin.
Green, E. . . . .	Birtle.
Harrison, W. . . . .	Glenboro.
Hatton, J. . . . .	Alexander.
Henderson, W. S. . . . .	Carberry.
Hinman, W. J. . . . .	Winnipeg.
Hilliard, W. A. . . . .	Minnedosa.
Hilton, G. . . . .	Portage la Prairie.
Hodgins, J. . . . .	Newdale.
Hurt, W. N. J. . . . .	Belmont.
Irwin, J. J. . . . .	Stonewall.
Lake, W. H. . . . .	Miami.
Lawley, E. H. . . . .	Brandon.
Lawson, R. . . . .	Shoal Lake.
Leslie, W. . . . .	Melita.
Little, C. . . . .	Winnipeg.
Little, M. . . . .	Pilot Mound.
Little, W. . . . .	Boissevain.
Lipsett, J. H. . . . .	Holland.
Lipsett, R. C. . . . .	Brandon.
Livingstone, A. M. . . . .	Melita.
Marshall, R. G. . . . .	Griswold.
Martin, W. E. . . . .	Winnipeg.
McFadden, D. H. . . . .	Emerson.
McGillivray, J. . . . .	Manitou.
McKay, D. H. . . . .	Wawanesa.
McKenzie, G. A. . . . .	Neepawa.
McLoughry, R. A. . . . .	Moosomin.
McNaught, D. . . . .	Rapid City.
Monteith, R. E. . . . .	Killarney.
Murray, G. P. . . . .	Winnipeg.
Nagle, J. W. . . . .	Morden.
Reid, D. S. . . . .	Hartney.
Robinson, P. E. . . . .	Emerson.
Roe, J. S. . . . .	Neepawa.
Rombough, M. E. . . . .	Morden.
Routledge, J. W. . . . .	Macgregor.
Rowcroft, S. V. . . . .	Birtle.
Rutherford, J. G. . . . .	Portage la Prairie.
Smith, H. D. . . . .	Winnipeg.
Shoultz, W. A. . . . .	Gladstone.
Smith, W. H. . . . .	Carman.
Snider, J. H. . . . .	Emerson.
Stevenson, C. A. . . . .	Pipestone.
Stevenson, J. A. . . . .	Carman.
Swenerton, W. . . . .	Carberry.
Taylor, W. R. . . . .	Portage la Prairie.
Thompson, S. J. . . . .	Winnipeg.
Torrance, F. . . . .	Winnipeg.
Waldon, T. . . . .	Killarney.
Walker, J. St. C. . . . .	Minto.
Welch, J. . . . .	Roland.
Whaley, H. F. . . . .	Glenboro.
Whimster, M. . . . .	Hamiota.
Williamson, A. E. . . . .	Winnipeg.
Young, J. M. . . . .	Rapid City.
Young, M. . . . .	Manitou.

The practice of the veterinary profession in Manitoba by any other person is in direct contravention of the statute and renders him liable for prosecution.

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### Systematic Buttermaking on the Farm.

Prepared by R. G. T. Simpson, Portage la Prairie, Man., for the Dairy Convention.

In no branch of farming is there so little interest taken, generally speaking, as in dairying, a branch in which there is a large amount of labor with often poor results. The cause of this difficulty is chiefly misapplied labor, going the wrong way to work and toiling over things that don't pay.

It is a fact, and one which is becoming more generally recognized by farmers, that straight wheat farming will not pay in the future. The land is becoming run down and weedy; it cannot stand the constant drain upon it much longer, and it will be found necessary to go in for mixed farming, more or less; the more the better for the farmer if he goes about his work scientifically and systematically. This applies particularly to dairying or the production of butter for market. If he does not go about it systematically, he had better not go into it at all, for in this age of competition he is sure to lose money. Every quarter section of farm land in Manitoba is capable of keeping 10 milk cows, and at the same time produce more grain for market than it otherwise would.

#### Selection of Cows.

In the first place, great care should be taken in the selection of cows, whether you breed or buy them; on your choice depends the success of your dairy. The poorest tool on earth is a poor cow; it is not only that she gives you no profit; it is even worse, she runs you into debt and takes the place of a good cow.

People are often deceived in the appearance of a bad cow; she may have the shape and looks of a good cow; she may also be a heavy milker and yet not pay for her keep. The best way to judge is by using the Babcock test. It is not so much the quantity of milk that is wanted as quality, combined with quantity. A cow worthy the name should make at least 250 to 300 pounds of butter per year.

#### Stabling, Care and Feed.

Having selected your cows, the next thing to be seen to is stabling, care and feed. Be sure that your stables are warm and dry. Do not fail to have a plentiful supply of pure water, and never turn your cows out on cold or stormy days. If you do, they will retaliate in the milk pail. If it is summer, keep your cows in on cold or rainy nights; do not let them sleep on wet ground, it will decrease the flow of milk, and is a common cause of garget.

In the locality where I live the land is all under cultivation. We have no prairie grass, and so have to resort to other means to get feed for our cows. For summer feed we have a pasture of timothy (but I believe Brome grass would be better), and the land to be summer fallowed is plowed immediately after seeding and sown in oats or barley, and the cows allowed to run on it. This answers three purposes — feed, the soil becomes thoroughly packed and freed from weeds. For fall and winter feed we grow corn and oats. We commence feeding the corn in August, and the oats in October. The oats are cut before

they are quite ripe, and before feeding are cut up. Each cow gets about four pounds of bran per day all the year round. This, we believe, pays well, for it increases the flow of milk and keeps the cows in good condition. It is very necessary that they should have all the salt they will eat—keep it in a place where they can get at it every day.

#### Milking.

To obtain the best results the milking should be done at regular intervals, twelve hours apart. They should be milked in the same order every time and by the same person, as far as possible, and the udders should be brushed clean to prevent any dirt getting into the pail. The milking should be done quickly and thoroughly and

with clean dry hands, and at all times the cows should be treated kindly; let them see that you are their friend and they will stand by you.

#### Separating the Cream.

Immediately after the milking is done the milk should be set or separated (I will say nothing about the setting system, as it has been proved to be laborious and wasteful, and very practical up-to-date farmers see that it is profitable to use a separator). The best results are always obtained when the milk is separated at once. The cream separator should be kept in a clean, dry place, and be kept well oiled. After the separating is done the cream should be chilled by the use of ice water and be brought to a temperature of 40 degrees Fah. and should

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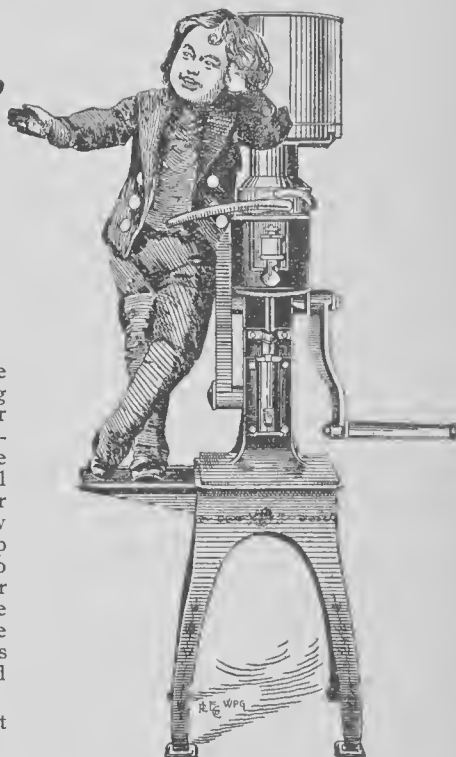
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The reputation of the Alpha style of the De Laval Disc Machines are steadily gaining in favor in the public mind. With their reputation for close skimming, the substantial make-up and general appearance appeals to men of ordinary mechanical intelligence, as a useful and durable labor saving machine for dairy purposes. Low priced machines are not usually "a cheap machine." The cost of an article is no criterion to its value. Every house-keeper knows that a four cent piece of print to be made into a garment is not as cheap in the end as goods for the same purpose that was worth two cents more at the start, and would wear double the time.

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ST. MARY'S, ONT.

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IMPROVED STEEL FRAME.

and combined Foot and Lever Drive, improvements you will not find on other Churns. Do you want the best? Then don't purchase until you see it. Sold by the leading wholesale houses in the Dominion.

#### CAPACITY.

No.	Churns from
0. 6 gl. . . . .	1/4 to 3 gl. cream
1. 10 . . . . .	1 to 5 "
2. 15 . . . . .	2 to 7 "
3. 20 . . . . .	3 to 9 "
4. 26 . . . . .	4 to 12 "
5. 30 . . . . .	6 to 14 "
6. 40 . . . . .	8 to 20 "

Canadian Dairy Supply Co.  
236 King Street,  
WINNIPEG.

Agents Manitoba  
and the Territories.



be held there until you want to ripen or sour it.

#### *Ripening the Cream.*

When sufficient cream has been collected for a churning, it is then ripened or soured. This process consists of heating the cream to 60 degrees Fah., or 70 degrees, if the temperature of the room falls below 60 degrees during the ripening period. When the cream is brought to the right temperature, if it is sweet, 5 per cent. of buttermilk should be added and well stirred. Stirring will cause the whole bulk to ripen evenly. If the cream be slightly sour when set, no starter will be required, for when the cream is slightly sour it is ready for churning. Twelve hours should be sufficient time in which to ripen the cream to proper condition for churning. The cream should be frequently stirred while ripening, and after the cream is once set, no fresh cream should be added, because it would not ripen to the same extent, and as a consequence when churned it would pass off in the buttermilk, causing waste.

Buttermilk is the only practical starter, and should be used so long as it is pure and free from odors foreign to itself; however, if it becomes tainted in any way, it should not be used in the cream, as it would spoil the quality of the butter, and in that case other buttermilk should be used if procurable; if not to be had, sour some whole or sweet milk and use it.

#### *Churning.*

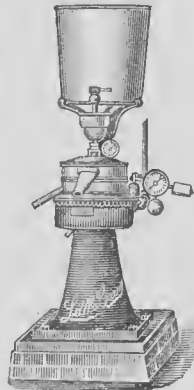
When ready for churning the temperature of the cream should be 58 deg. Fah. in summer and 60 deg. to 62 deg. in winter, but never above the figures given. Never attempt dairying without a thermometer, and be sure it is accurate. If the cream is found to be cold, place the can in a vessel containing hot water, and stir until you get the correct temperature. If too warm, place in a vessel containing ice water. Scald the churn thoroughly before using it, and then chill with cold water. The cooling of the churn will prevent the cream from adhering to it. All wooden utensils should be treated in this way before being used.

The cream should be strained into the churn. This will break up any coagulated casein that may be in it and overcome the difficulty of mottled butter, while by straining the cream is rendered of a uniform thickness, causing it to churn much easier than if it had not been strained.

Always use coloring, except in June, and put it into the cream before the churning has commenced. Use the best that can be had. The amount of color required at this time of the year to give the butter the June grass tint is about one drop and a half to the pound of cream, or about one and a half drachms to 100 pounds of cream; as the season advances and the cows get on the grass the amount of color will have to be diminished. Butter made a uniform color all the year round commands a far better price than white butter or butter of a variety of shades. A 2-drachm measure is very convenient for measuring the color.

The churn should be revolved 65 revolutions per minute, after the first few turns the plug removed to allow the gas to escape and this should be repeated two or three times. When the butter has formed into very small granules (size of clover seeds) the churn should be stopped. Then, if the temperature is found higher than at the commencement, ice cold water should be dashed into the cream in sufficient quantity to bring the temperature down one or two degrees lower than at the start, and the churning resumed until the granules are about the size of wheat. Then stop, the churning is finished. Great care should be taken not to churn past this stage, as you are sure to spoil the grain of the butter. This is a mistake often made. The

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It 'gives you good, sweet Skim - milk, worth fully 22c. per hundred for feed.

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buttermilk is now drawn off and the butter allowed to drain. When all the buttermilk is drained off, water at about 54 degrees should be added in about the same quantity as the buttermilk drained off, and the churn revolved about a dozen times. Then allow to drain, after which add water at 45 degrees, and revolve, then drain thoroughly. This is sufficient washing to remove all the buttermilk.

#### *Salting.*

The butter should now be removed from the churn into a tray or tub, and weighed before being placed on the worker for salting, so that the quantity of salt required may be ascertained. It is a too common habit among farmers' wives and daughters to guess at the amount of salt, and I believe the blame of this generally rests with the farmer himself, for, if his wife wants a pair of scales, he thinks she is going a little too fast or trying to bankrupt him; however, in my opinion, the use of scales in the dairy work of the farm is a necessity not to be done without.

The quantity of salt required depends on the taste of the customer, and it is only right that the customer should be pleased in this, as well as in all other respects. The amount usually required is from three-quarters of an ounce to one ounce per pound of butter when taken from the churn. The salt should be sprinkled evenly over the butter, as it lies on the worker, after which it may be worked, but in the working the grain of the butter must be preserved. This is best done by doing as little working as possible. Turning the butter on the worker two or three times is

sufficient to get the salt mixed through it. Then the butter should be put in a cool place and left four or five hours. In this time the salt should be thoroughly dissolved. When brought to the worker the second time the butter should be cool. If you attempt to work it when it is warm or soft you will spoil the grain, or, in other words, grease the butter; hence great care should be taken not to overwork it.

Work the butter until the color is uniform and the body firm; never allow the lever of the worker to slip or slide, but always cut into the butter. Two or three strokes too many of the lever will often break the grain. Keep the butter as cool as possible when working it and you are less liable to injure it.

#### *Packing.*

In packing butter for market, as in all processes of its manufacture, cleanliness and tidiness should be the watchword. The most convenient and desirable packages are prints and tubs. Prints are the best if the butter is for immediate use, as it is a nice attractive package. They should be perfectly plain and smooth and free from all carving, and each print wrapped in parchment paper. The paper can be purchased ready cut for use; 8x11 inches is the proper size for one pound bricks. It is always well to have the name and address of the maker printed on each sheet in indelible ink. In shipping or delivering butter in bricks it is best to use an ice box, which can be had for a small outlay of money, as it will keep the butter in the best possible condition. Never under any condition use the first grocery box that comes handy; it

looks very careless and may taint the butter.

If the butter has to be kept any length of time, it is best to pack it in boxes or tubs, and these should be thoroughly scalded before being used and then lined with parchment paper. After the butter has been packed solid it should be covered with paper, and this covered with a paste of salt and water. The cover must be nailed on solidly, and the customer should get the butter as soon as possible after being made. It is always best when fresh.

In conclusion, I would say that every farm dairy should have a plentiful supply of ice; it is a sure crop and always No. 1 hard. If you are not convenient to a river, it can be procured in the following manner: Have some sheet iron boxes made the size of the blocks required; let them be slightly larger at the top than at the bottom so that the ice can be taken out easily; fill them with water and when they freeze solid turn them upside down and pour boiling water over them. This will loosen the ice; then remove it and repeat until the required number of blocks are secured.

Last year's report of the Regina creamery shows over 28,000 lbs. butter made from the cream of 47 patrons. It ran from May 15 to October 21. and the price realized was

20.04c. per pound, which left 16c. to the patrons. This season's work will commence on May 3.

As the Manitou creamery will remain closed this season, it has been arranged to send the cream from 150 cows in the north-east corner of the district to Pilot Mound for the season.

Crystal City creamery will this year be run by A. C. McLennan, from Gladstone.

The Qu'Appelle Station creamery will this year open about May 1st with more patrons than last year and good prospects for a busy season.

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### Poultry Statistics.

Read Before the Poultry Association by  
Hugh McKellar, Chief Clerk of the  
Department of Agriculture,  
Winnipeg.

It is always admitted that statistics upon any subject are uninteresting, and although I tabulate statistics upon many subjects which to me are always interesting, I confess that the data at my disposal on this particular subject are so meagre that I have some hesitancy in undertaking the work. Twenty years ago the rush of settlement to Manitoba was on and every farmer from Ontario bringing, as you would expect, his horses, cows, sheep and pigs to commence farm life on his prairie homestead, did not forget that he must also bring his coop of chickens. His good wife knew well that without these she might be for years without that most delicious of delicacies in spring time — fresh eggs. At the same time she knew well that fresh eggs would supply her with a material as necessary as baking powder in the preparation of cakes and puddings.

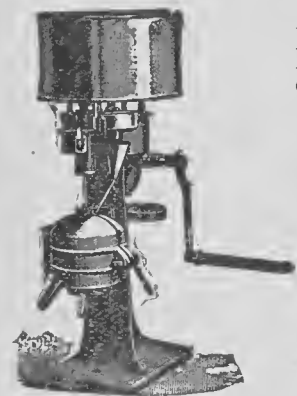
These coops and contents were well guarded on the journey, and although the brown, winding trails to the west were often strewn with settlers' effects, especially in the vicinity of sloughs and bridgeless streams, for the load with which the settler started was too much to take through to destination on the first trip, coops of chickens were never left by the wayside. They were considered part of the family and must be taken through whatever else was left in the meantime. This was the introduction of poultry generally among the farmers in Manitoba. For many years after but little is known or recorded of this industrious and cheery worker for the benefit of mankind—the hen.

Her products were consumed on the farm. In those early days many a meal of fat, side bacon was rendered palatable to the settlers by the garnishing of fresh eggs, while Thanksgiving day, Christmas and family gatherings were made feasts by raiding the poultry house.

The first notice taken of the hen and poultry in general by the Department of Agriculture is in the year 1884 Crop Bulletin, No. 7. The comment is as follows:

"Poultry is universally kept throughout the province and with every success. Of the several varieties fowls are, as a matter of course, the most numerous and are in many instances kept in very large flocks. Turkeys, geese and ducks are also kept in large quantities in many places. In every case comfortable means are adopted for housing them during the winter, and no losses are reported from the winter weather. The means generally adopted are keeping in underground houses and in the ordinary cattle sheds. Fowl appear to be troubled in many places by mink, foxes, weasels and skunks, which destroy large quantities of them when not fully protected. These appear to be the only drawbacks to success attending poultry raising. The value of poultry on a farm is not so well seen as that of some larger stock, because of being made up of smaller things. In this province where eggs and poultry are so comparatively scarce and costly and bird food so cheap, the profits should be very large. In proportion poultry pays the best of any stock and eggs are

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Are the best value in the market. 30 to 50 per cent. easier to turn than any Separator offered by other makers.

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Yours truly,

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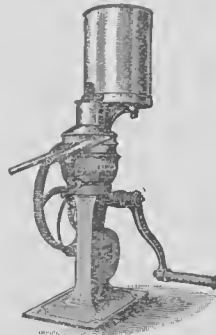
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cheaper than any other food for the nutrient contained."

In Bulletin No. 11, July, 1885, a comment similar to that of July, 1884, is made, with the addition of owls and wolves to the enemies of poultry.

The next report is in the December Bulletin, in 1894, as follows: "Poultry—This is the first year that any attempt has been made to collect statistics of this nature regarding poultry.

"Poultry disposed of by farmers:—

Turkeys .....	46,183
Geese .....	16,334
Chickens .....	200,000

"It is well known that these are all consumed in the province and that this supply is far short of the demand for home consumption. Large shipments of poultry have been brought this season, as in previous years, from Ontario for the Winnipeg market."

From 1894 to the present year the reports are as follows.—

Poultry disposed of by farmers:—

	Turkeys.	Geese.	Chickens.
1895 .....	36,975	13,545	167,665
1896 .....	43,065	13,810	169,580
1897 .....	47,540	20,000	184,055
1898 .....	31,455	13,010	127,000
1999 .....	65,845	25,155	246,205

In each year the comment is made that the supply is not sufficient for the home demand, that car loads of dressed poultry are brought into Winnipeg from Ontario not only to supply Winnipeg but also western as well as Rat Portage markets, which should be supplied by Manitoba farmers. Farmers in Manitoba have told me again and again that they eat their own poultry—chickens and turkeys,—that there is nothing too good for the farmers of Manitoba. No one will deny but that farmers are entitled to the best that they grow or raise. Yet, when there is a market for poultry at our own doors which is supplied by farmers in Ontario who have no more favorable opportunities for raising poultry than Manitoba farmers have, it will readily be admitted that our farmers are not taking advantage of the situation. A practical farmer of this province expresses himself as follows:—

"Some farmers affect to be 'above' marketing the small products of the farm, but the farmer who sells from his market wagon the product of his own skill and labor is more dignified than the merchant who sells boots and codfish, nails and toys, patent medicines and cheap jewellery, all of which represents the skill and labor of somebody else."

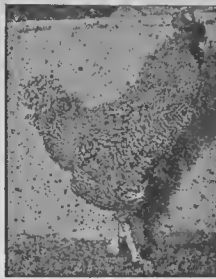
There is no doubt but that a change will come in the near future and that the work done by the Manitoba Poultry Association in giving information regarding the care, feeding and preparing of fowl for market will materially hasten the change.

### Preserving Eggs.

When eggs are cheap and fresh is the best time to preserve them. The following recipe is said to give excellent results: Take 1 lb. quicklime, 1 oz. cream of tartar, 6 oz. common salt. Pour on to these ingredients six quarts of boiling water, and put in the eggs next day, when cold, and leave them in, taking them out as required.

### Gape Worms and Their Cure.

L. V. Theobald discusses this common trouble among chickens in the Journal of the Board of Agriculture, London, Eng. He says the gape worm is common to many of the wild birds of England as well as to domestic poultry. In treating the trouble



"Shamrock."—2nd prize cockerel at Poultry Show, Winnipeg, February, 1900.—Butterfield, Judge.

JOHN TODD, 455 Henry St., W'peg, Man.

Barred P. Rocks.

Buff P. Rocks.

Black Langshans.

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In BARRED ROCKS I have 8 A 1 Breeding Pens, headed by PRIZE-WINNING COCKERELS, Eggs \$2.00 per 13.

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We are headquarters for eggs for hatching from the following varieties of pure-bred fowls:—Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Minorcas, Buff Wyandottes, Buff Cochins Bantams. Eggs from the above varieties \$2.00 per setting.

Pekin Ducks, Indian Runner Duck, Rouen Ducks. Eggs per setting from above pure-bred Ducks, \$1.50 per setting.

Birds from which we are breeding are strictly first class, scoring from 90 to 94 1/2 points.

Our poultry are reared and kept on a farm 8 miles from City, and is a sufficient guarantee that all our eggs will be fertile. Address—River View Poultry Farm, Winnipeg. C. H. WILSON, Manager.

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Breeder of BLACK MINORCAS, GOLDEN WYANDOTTES and BLACK B. RED GAME BANTAMS.

At Winnipeg Poultry Show, Feb. 1900, I won 7 1st, 2 2nd, 1 3rd. At St. Paul show, Feb. 1900, 2 1st, 1 2nd and Silver Cup for best pair Bantams, any breed.

EGGS—\$2.00 per setting.

THOS. REID, 293 Lizzie St., Winnipeg

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EGGS I EGGS II EGGS III

From our well-known strain of Single Comb White Leghorns, \$1.00 per setting, or \$2.00 per setting from special mating. Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$1.00 per setting. Single Comb Black Orpingtons, \$3.00 per setting (a few settings only to spare.)

A few fine Single Comb White Leghorn Males.

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Breeder of first-class Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, S. Laced Wyandottes

The bird that heads my Barred Rock pen tied for first cockerel in 1899; also second best cock in 1900 at the Manitoba Poultry Show. Best pen for Silver-Laced Wyandottes, second hen at the above show, 1900. No White Rocks exhibited. Eggs \$2 per 13; \$3.50 per 26; \$5 per 39, carefully packed and delivered at express office here.

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and you will raise both winners and good layers. My stock always in the lead, and I have the finest pens of these breeds I ever owned. They have won for me! They will win for you! At Winnipeg, 1900, won the Drewry Grand Challenge Cup and Gold Medal; also special for best pair Houdans, besides 7 regular prizes. Also at St. Paul, Minn., show won 2 premiums on 4 entries in the hottest competition. Eggs \$2.00 per setting; \$5.00 per 3 settings. Address C. H. WISE, Manager, 759 Elgin Ave., Winnipeg.

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Why send East for Birds or Eggs? Birds of my breeding have been sent as far East as Massachusetts. U. S.

Barred Plymouth Rocks  
Silver Laced Wyandottes  
Indian Games Black Minorcas  
Black Hamburgs  
S. C. Brown Leghorns

Birds of all the above varieties won honors at last Poultry Show, held at Winnipeg, February, 1900. Eggs of all stock, \$2.00 per 13.

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Buff and Partridge Cochins,  
Light Brahmas, Black Langshans,  
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BARRED ROCKS, \$1 per 13.

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I have spared no pains or expense in importing new blood for my breeding pens. Satisfaction guaranteed.

## JOHN LONGMORE,

Reliable Poultry Yard, HOLLAND, Man.

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Winners of Lieut. Governor Patterson's Challenge Cup and Gold Medal at Manitoba Poultry Show, '99. Eggs \$2 per 13. Young birds for sale in the fall. LOOK OUT for my birds at the Western Show this summer.

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is still at the front; with 18 entries at Winnipeg Poultry Show, 1900, took 10 1st, 4 2nd, and 1 3rd. Eggs for Hatching from the following breeds:

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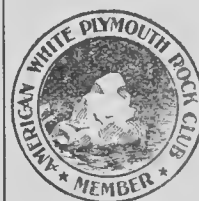
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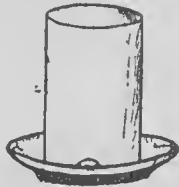
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he recommends isolation of the affected birds in order to prevent the spread of the trouble, through the birds coughing up adult worms. The use of a fumigating box is advocated for affected birds. This box should be large enough to hold several birds at once. Through a small opening in the box a mixture of chalk and camphor, both finely ground, is blown. The proper proportions are one ounce of chalk to one-half ounce of camphor. When the fowls breathe this mixture in the box, the camphor causes the gape worms to loosen their hold, and the dust makes the fowls cough violently, which is generally sufficient to eject the worms.

### A Drinking Fountain.

The accompanying illustration shows how a cheap, serviceable drinking fountain can be made for young chickens or for the older fowls. Open dishes for drinking out of are always getting upset or filled with dirt and the water fouled. On every farm in this western country there are to be found plenty of old cans. These make splendid drinking fountains. Select a can of a suitable size and a flower pot saucer the right size for it. Punch two small holes in opposite sides of the can about three-quarters of an inch from the edge. Fill the can with water, place over it the



saucer, turn it over quickly and the water will come out of the small holes until it is on a level with the top of them. These holes must be below the level of the top of the saucer or all the water will run out of the can. If a flower pot saucer cannot be obtained, any other suitable substitute will do. Another larger can could be cut down to make a saucer, but room enough must be given the fowl to drink. If stakes are driven around the fountain it will be impossible for any fowl to upset it. Small ones can be made for the chickens and larger ones for the fowls.

### Skim-Milk for Chicks.

The young chick needs food to grow bone and muscle. Many poultry fanciers feed meat scraps in order to furnish the necessary flesh-growing foods. It is not possible for farmers to get meat to feed in this way, but they have a good substitute that should be used freely. It is sweet skim-milk. Milk is an excellent food for young, growing animals of any kind, and after chickens are a week or so old they can be gradually brought to take skim-milk freely as a drink, or it can be used to mix their mash with. Chickens fed liberally on milk along with other good food grow rapidly — some poultry men say as rapidly as if they had been given meat. Of course, care must be taken to see that all dishes holding milk are kept sweet and clean. Sour milk, clabbered milk and buttermilk are all fed with great success. Make the chickens grow as fast as possible so that they will be ready for market early.

### Scratchings.

Give the young chickens plenty of skim-milk; it will make them grow.

Raise all the chickens you can. The market has not been overdone for good birds.

Through an inadvertent slip in last issue John Todd was credited with winning the Bantam Cup at the St. Paul poultry show instead of Thos. Reid. This cup has to be won two years in succession before it becomes the property of any winner. Mr. Reid is going to try for it again next year.

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**Barred Plymouth Rocks,  
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White Wyandottes, Black Spanish.**

My stock again carries off the lion's share of prizes, winning 20 firsts, 8 seconds, 2 thirds and numerous specials. Also exhibited five birds at St. Paul, Minn. show, winning three firsts, a fourth and two specials. The above record stands unequalled.

A few choice cockerels for sale.  
Orders now booked for eggs at \$2.00 per 13.

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Was out top again at last Poultry Show, winning 15 firsts, 9 seconds, 2 thirds, 1 silver cup and several specials. Also special for highest scoring pen in exhibition of any breed.

A few pair of young Pekin Ducks from imported and prize-winning stock, at \$4.00 per pair.

No more Turkeys for sale until fall. All young stock sold. I am breeding from two of as fine yards of half to three-quarter wild Turkeys as there are in Manitoba.

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A fair field and no favor.

My birds won, Winnipeg, 1899, 2 1st, 1 2nd—two entries. Woodstock cock, 92 score, 1st; cock, 91 score, 2nd; cockerel, 95½ score, 1st. Ingersoll, eight entries, won 4 1st, 3 2nd and 1 3rd. At the Ontario, 1900, Peterborough, 2nd and 3rd hens, 3rd pullet, 1st and Special for breeding pen.

Eggs \$1.50 per setting. Birds at all times for sale.

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PARTRIDGE COCHINS**

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Pens contain several prize winners at Winnipeg Poultry Show.

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Eggs from first-class stock, \$1.50 per 15.

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Winnipeg, Feb., 1900, won 1-2-3-4 Pullet, 1 hen, 2-3 cockerel, 2-3 co. k, 1-2-3 pen. SILVER MEDAL for largest exhibit in American classes — showed 14 females, scores 91-98½ (Ask Butterfield what they are like.) No stock. Eggs \$3.00 per 15. Address—

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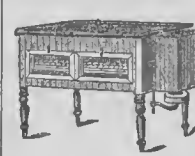
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## White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, Black Javas.

My birds won six FIRST prizes, one second and four specials including Lieut.-Gov. Patterson's cup for the highest scoring breeding pen, any variety, at Manitoba Poultry Show, Winnipeg, Feb., 1900. Eggs \$2.00 per setting.

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My birds have taken first prizes at Winnipeg, Brandon and Virden exhibitions, and first for Barred Rock Cockerel at the Manitoba Poultry Show held at Brandon Feb. '99, exhibiting the highest scoring Barred Rock at this show in a class of 67 birds.

Young stock for sale. Eggs in season.

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WINNIPEG, MAY 5, 1900.



## COMPENSATION FOR GLANDERED HORSES.

The policy of destroying all glandered horses is justified on the ground of protecting the farmers from the spread of the disease among their horses, not to speak of the danger to which the human attendants upon glandered animals are exposed. The suppression of the disease is most devoutly to be desired, and the efforts of the government, through the Provincial Veterinarian, while not as successful in extinguishing the disease as could be wished, are still efforts in the right direction and therefore to be commended.

The application of the law, however, is frequently the occasion of injustice to the owners of glandered animals who have their horses destroyed for the public good and are compelled to bear the loss themselves, and it is to this injustice we wish to call attention.

It might be supposed that when the officers of the law step in and destroy a man's property, ostensibly to prevent a disease from spreading and injuring his neighbors or the rest of the community, some equitable arrangement would be made for sharing the loss among those who are to reap the benefit. Such was doubtless the intention of the clause in the municipal act which empowers a municipal council to pass a by-law granting compensation to owners of glandered horses destroyed by order of the proper authority, and fixing the maximum amount at two-thirds the value of the animals. In many cases this law has been put in operation, and thereby much unnecessary hardship has been spared the unfortunate owner of glandered horses, but unfortunately the law is optional and the municipal council is not obliged to contribute one cent unless it likes. Sometimes the owner receives this bounty, and sometimes he does not, and he is placed in the humiliating position of having to petition the council for what should be his by right.

Recently a case occurred in a municipality adjoining the City of Winnipeg. A farmer was ordered by the Provincial Veterinarian to destroy three out of his eight horses and to keep two others in quarantine for an indefinite period. None of these horses were in the last stages of the disease and were physically quite capable of doing any ordinary farm work. At seeding time their services were naturally of great value, and the owner was

obliged, in the public interest, to take these horses out and shoot them. He applied to his municipal council for a grant in partial compensation, and these councillors, his own neighbors, who knew all the circumstances, and had benefited by his loss, refused to grant him a copper.

This is bad enough, but what makes the injustice of it all the more bitter to this unfortunate farmer, is the knowledge that in the majority of country municipalities such cases are always dealt with in a proper spirit and the loss divided among the more fortunate neighbors.

Every municipality in the province is forced to contribute to the wolf bounty, and surely there is quite as good reason for the wide distribution of the loss from glanders. While owners are dealt with in a mean spirit of selfishness and refused assistance when it should be granted as a matter of course, we may expect that they will conceal suspicious cases instead of reporting them, and it will be a matter of impossibility to stamp out the disease.

The report of the Provincial Veterinarian shows that the disease is not decreasing, but on the contrary, a larger number of horses were destroyed for glanders last year than for several years previous. Possibly the unfair treatment of the owner's side of the question is one of the main reasons for this increase.

## THE BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Considerable discussion has taken place both at Ottawa and Toronto about beet sugar. An agitation is being started to interest Canadian farmers in growing beets, and, of course, to enable the promoters to start this industry, a bonus of one cent a pound is asked for a number of years. This is a revival of what took place nearly twenty years ago. In the early eighties there was a craze started for growing sugar beets and making sugar. Grants were made by the government, bonuses paid the growers, and expensive buildings erected for refining the product. The eastern townships figured prominently in this. But the industry, started at so much expense, was short lived and the expensive equipments were soon sold. Of recent years there has been a great revival of sugar beet growing in the U. S. and it is spreading to Canada. The Farmer hopes the Canadian government will keep its head and go slow in this matter. The beet sugar industry has apparently flourished only where the bonus system exists and we see no reason why Canada should bonus this industry. At Toronto, Hon. John Dryden introduced a measure to provide for supplying farmers with seed, instructing them how to prepare the land, produce the beets, and for analyzing them. Surely this is not necessary. It has been clearly demonstrated time and again that many parts of Canada can grow the beets successfully and that the beets so grown have a high sugar content. The secret of the failure of the sugar beet industry in Canada has been, and will be again if attempted, not that we cannot grow the beets, but that the farmers who grow the beets cannot get enough money per acre for their product to pay them. This is the true reason for failure. The returns figure nicely on paper, but farmers find the actual returns, after severe dockage at the refineries, so small that there is no profit left. They can obtain better returns from other crops. When we have a class of people who are accustomed to working for lower wages than generally obtains in Canada, and to living much cheaper than our farmers do, then sugar beets may be grown at a profit. But under no consideration should a bonus be given for the production of beet sugar.

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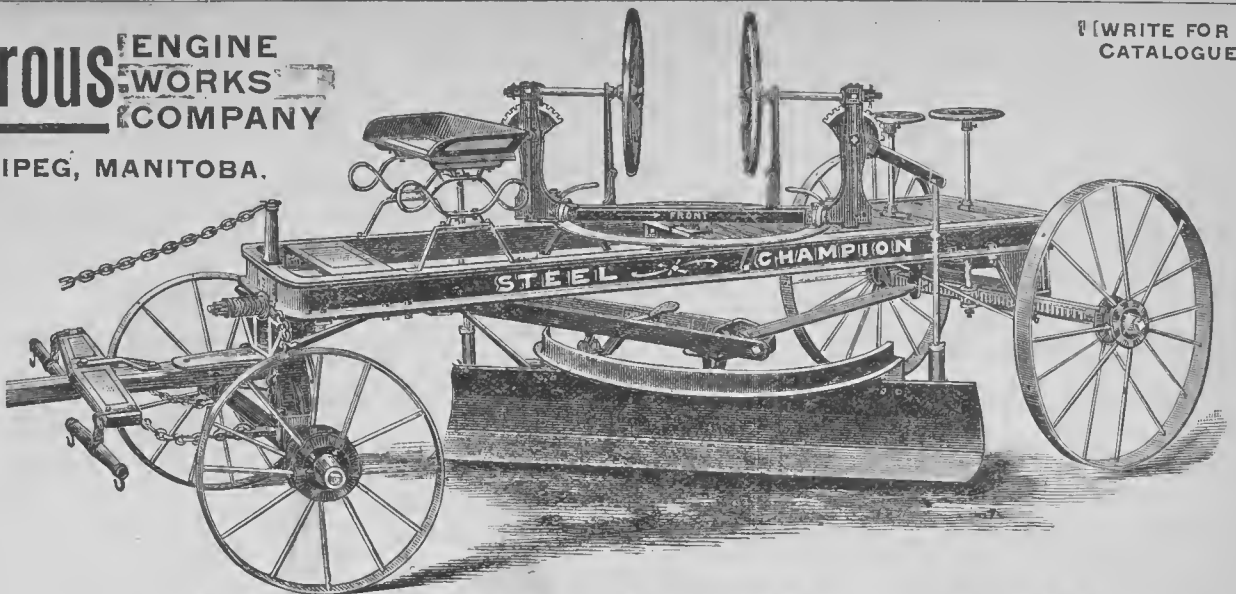
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### THE RECENT EMBARGO.

In last issue attention was called to the order-in-council passed by the British government prohibiting the importation of Argentine cattle on account of the prevalence of foot and mouth disease. A later order allows them to land but they must be slaughtered within 36 hours after landing. This will be quite a blow to shippers, as it does not allow them to hold animals for any improvement should they land on a dull market. At the same time, the limit for slaughtering Canadian and U. S. cattle has been reduced from 10 to 5 days after landing. This was occasioned by the reported finding of diseased cattle among the U. S. shipments. It is thought that this order will not be permanent as it is altogether likely that the disease was communicated by butchers carrying the infection from the Argentine yard to that in which U. S. cattle are confined, or it may have been picked up by the cattle themselves walking over ground previously trod on by affected cattle. This would be quite easy to do, as all cattle land at the same wharf. The embargo previously placed on our cattle was bad enough, but this will be a more serious blow, as it does not leave the shippers any chance to take advantage of the market. Foot and mouth disease does not exist in Canada or the U.S., therefore there is no occasion for this new order. Our cattle are included in the order because there is no quarantine for beef cattle between Canada and the U.S. To clear Canadian cattle from being placed on the same footing as U.S. cattle, quarantine regulations against the U.S. cattle would have to be imposed. This, no doubt, would be followed by similar action on the part of the U.S. against our stockers. This might not be a serious matter if we could again have access to the old country market with our stockers. Previous to the placing of the embargo on our cattle we sent over large numbers of stockers, especially to Scotch farmers. It was quite a large trade and would, no doubt, assume large proportions again were it open to us and the U.S. market closed. So that what would be lost one way might be gained in another.

Canada has always contended that there was no justifiable ground for imposing the previous embargo on our cattle and now that the question is opened up it should be thoroughly sifted. In view of

the healthy condition of our cattle and the desire for closer relations with the mother country, the present is a most opportune time for the Minister of Agriculture, or the new live stock commissioner, to go to the bottom of this matter and try to effect a more satisfactory solution of this long standing question.

### The Canadian Horse Show.

The sixth annual Canadian Horse Show was held in the capacious armouries, Toronto, on April 26th, 27th and 28th. Queen's weather prevailed and the attendance was ahead of that of last year. The entries, too, were more numerous and were better spread over the various classes than on former occasions, so that none of the classes were unwieldy. This year the Dominion Government offered special prizes for horses suitable for artillery, cavalry and mounted infantry purposes, which met with most gratifying results, there being 17 artillery, 29 cavalry and 24 mounted infantry horses entered, the cavalry having the largest number of entries of any class at the show. These military classes were judged by Major Dent and Vet.-Major Phillips, of the British Army, with whom were associated Dr. Rutherford, M.P., of Portage la Prairie. The judging was satisfactory all through.

Thoroughbreds were well represented. Among those exhibiting being Robert Davies and Dr. Andrew Smith, Toronto; Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton; W. F. Maclean, M.P., Toronto, and S. B. Fuller, Woodstock. Carriage or Coach Stallions were up to the average, while Standard-breds were fair.

In Hackneys there was a nice display. R. Beith, Bowmanville, having a strong list, including the well-known Squire Rickell and some good mares. The Hillhurst Farm had a good number of entries, mostly mares, while H. N. Crossley, Rosseau, had a nice 3-year-old stallion which won first, as well as some well-turned mares.

Clydesdales.—Robt. Davies, Toronto, had a capital lot of Clydesdale stallions and mares. In the aged stallion class he had a strong competitor in Robt. Ness, Howick, who showed four horses in this class alone, but Mr. Davies' Lyon Macgregor came in first, with Ness' Durward Lely (imp.) second. In 3-year-old stallions, J. M. Gardhouse got to the top

with King of the Clydes, one of rather a Shire type, for which his owner's predilection for that breed is no doubt responsible. Mr. Davies won first and second in the 2-year-old stallion class. D. & O. Sorby, Guelph, came to the top for mares and won other prizes. The sweepstakes for stallions went to Lyon Macgregor.

Shires were not numerous, but about the average. There were good teams.

The harness classes were well filled. Crow & Murray, Toronto, were well and strongly represented. R. Beith, H. N. Crossley, Lowes Bros., Brampton, E. B. Clancy, Toronto, and E. S. Skead, Ottawa, were some of the principle exhibitors. A steady improvement is noticeable every year in these classes. The saddle and hunting classes contained many good animals. The riding and jumping of Dr. Peters, Toronto, on Veto, and of Adam Beck, on Lord Ranelagh and Lady Ranelagh, deserve especial mention. There were not many ponies shown and the roadsters in harness were, with the exception of the singles, not remarkable.

There was a limited entry of cabs, but the horses, vehicles and equipment, all entered by P. Maher, Toronto, were simply grand. Great interest was taken by the people round the ring in the butcher boys and delivery wagons, for both of which classes were provided. Among the attractions offered was a musical ride by ladies and gentlemen, while the three city battalions furnished squads which gave an exhibition of physical drill.

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W. 35th & Iron Sts., Chicago.

## LIVE STOCK IMPOUNDED, LOST, OR ESTRAY.

In this department we publish as full a list of the impounded, lost and estray stock of Western Canada as is available. Notice in one issue, not exceeding five lines of lost or estray stock is given free to any of our subscribers who forward information. Notices exceeding above mentioned length will be chargeable at the rate of 10 cents per line on all overplus matter. The list of impounded stock is compiled from reliable sources; lost stock is open to those whose stock has been lost and who wish to recover them; estray stock is open to those who have taken up estray stock and wish to find owners.

The following is a list of animals impounded, lost and estray since April 20th issue:—

### Lost.

Alexander, Man.—One roan broncho mare in foal, branded on right shoulder. Reward. Jos. Speers, Jun.

Bellegarde, Assa.—Lost from 20, 7, 32, one team of black horses, all harness on. Reward. Thos. Wilkinson, 18, 7, 31.

Edmonton, Alta.—One bay horse, three white feet, small star on forehead, small white spot on right side, about 1,000 lbs. \$5 reward. Donald Ross.

Hillburn, Man.—One black horse pony, white star on forehead, white on hind feet, branded S on front right leg, mane cut fairly short. W. Goodman.

Innisfail, Alta.—One dark brown pony gelding about 13½ high, branded O behind left shoulder, white star on forehead. Strayed September, 1898. D. A. Anderson.

Katepwe, Assa.—One bay mare about 1,100 lbs., white blaze on face, left hind foot white, branded A on left shoulder. W. R. F. Richmond.

Logoch, Man.—One dark bay mare, on April 15th, went west. S brand on left jaw, 101 on neck, had blind bridle on when she left. \$5 reward. Wm. Johnson, 32, 12, 23.

Minnedosa, Man.—One bay mare, 4 years old, two white hind feet, white star on forehead, halter on. C. Shelburn, 22, 18, 17.

Medicine Hat, Assa.—12 head of cattle, branded 6 N P on left ribs. Last seen north of Crowfoot. Reward. H. S. Bray.

Routledge, Man.—In December, 1899, two bay horse colts, 2 and 3 years old, branded, ends clipped off tails, one had star on forehead. Suitable reward. Jas. Armstrong, Oak Lake.

Treherne, Man.—One black broncho horse, 6 years old, old brand on left shoulder, head stall on when lost, about March 1st. \$5 reward. H. Stinson, 21, 8, 10.

### Estray.

Edmonton, Alta.—One bay colt, entire, no brand. W. McDonald.

Fishing Lake, Assa.—One mare, 5 years, black. C. S. Hillgen.

Kelloc, Man.—One black heavy draft stallion colt, two white hind feet, white spot on face and nose. Geo. Smith, 24, 17, 25.

Lamerton, Alta.—One gelding, bay, star on forehead, branded circle S on right shoulder, reversed E and D combination on left shoulder. Mrs. Howse, Tail Creek.

Souris, Man.—One roan pony, about April 10th. A. McCulloch, 29, 7, 21.

Pincher Creek, Alta.—One horse, grey, three white legs, weight about 700 lbs., branded PO bar under on left shoulder. My. J. Reardon.

Saltcoats, Assa.—One pony mare, 4 years, dark brown, white star on forehead, about 14½ hands high. Wm. Stewart.

Touchwood Hills, Assa.—Two chestnut mares, have been straying around this district for the last three or four years. P. J. Hamilton.

## Strayed or Stolen.

STRAYED—From my premises, McArthur's Landing, 2 buckskin bronchos, branded G M on right hip, 6 years' old, weigh 1,000 and 1,100 pounds; well matched. A suitable reward will be given for any information that will lead to their recovery.

August Poschenrieder, Westbourne P.O., Man.

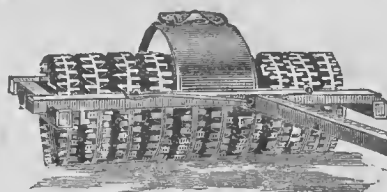
## \$10.00 REWARD.

Above reward will be given for information leading to the recovery of One Black Mare, branded I, or H, on left shoulder and on left hip, white spot on forehead and one white hind foot.

WM. MARSHALL, Kennell P.O., Assa.

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### THE McCOLLM SOIL PULVERIZER AND COMPRESS FIELD ROLLER.

It crushes and grinds all clods, packs the soil with out making a smooth, hard surface, hence it is not blown away with wind, or washed off with rain; no parts to wear or get out of repair. For particulars, address—

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Every customer speaks in its praise.

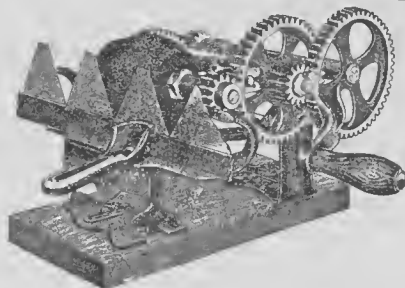
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## Gem Sickle & Tool Grinder

with Saw Gumming attachment. A necessity to every farmer. D. M. McMillan, Brandon, Man., Sole Agent for Manitoba and Eastern Assiniboia.

## BROME GRASS SEED

15 CENTS PER POUND.

## JOHN S. ROBSON,

Sec. 2, 3, 9, Manitou, Man.

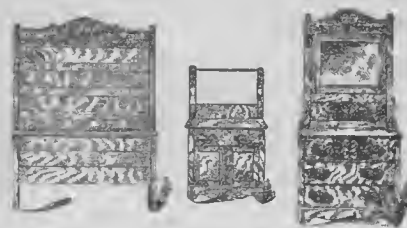


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We've purchased all the remnants from the largest Silk House in Canada, and are mailing them in packages each containing about 100 pieces of finest silk, in newest patterns and brilliant colors, enough to cover over 300 square inches. Nothing like them for fancy work. One package by mail, 15 cents or 2 for 25c. Silver, Johnston & McFarlane, 110 Yonge St., Toronto.

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## SCOTT FURNITURE CO.

The Wide-Awake House,  
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### "LAP-SEAL" IMPROVED

## ASBESTOS ROOFING

Is Reliable, Durable and Economical.

"LAP-SEAL" IMPROVED ASBESTOS ROOFING, price per square, complete \$4.50

With each square of roofing we furnish 1½ gals. of "Lap-Seal" Roof Coating and 1 lb. of nails.

"GIANT" ASBESTOS ROOFING, 3-ply, price per square, complete . . . . . \$3.50

We furnish with this roofing the same Red Asbestos Coating as with our "Lap-Seal" roofing, which adds greatly to its wearing qualities. It is put up in rolls of 108 square feet, 32 in. wide, enough to cover one square 10 x 10 feet. Each square includes 1 lb. of nails and 1½ lbs. tin caps.

"BLACK JACK" ROOFING, 3-ply, price per square, complete . . . . . \$3.00

We furnish with it 2 gals. per square of our Asbestos Roof Coating (black), 1 lb. of nails and 1½ lbs. of tin caps.

STEAM PIPE AND BOILER COVERINGS, CHICAGO AIR CELL ASBESTOS, BRINE PIPE COVERINGS, ASBESTOS CORDS—ALL KINDS, MINERAL AND ALUMINUM WOOL, HAIR FELT, ETC.

Galvanic Varnish THE GREAT RUST PREVENTIVE PAINT

Liberal Discounts to large buyers.

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Rosser Ave., Brandon, Man.

Represented by W. Somerville, W. C. Stewart, A. W. Thomson, E. Patterson.

When writing mention this paper.



## MARKET REVIEW.

Winnipeg, May 4th, 1900.

The remarkably fine weather of the past month has allowed farmers to get their seeding done in good shape. We believe a larger area than usual has been sown and sincerely hope farmers have not been tempted to sow land that should have been left for summer fallow. Now that the rush of seeding is practically over, business throughout the country will likely pick up a little. Business in a wholesale way is reported to be moderately active. City retailers report active trade. Since last report there has been a slump in the price of steel, much to the surprise of everyone, as it was generally believed that there was demand for more than could be manufactured. However, great preparations have been made to meet the increased demand for steel and a reduction in price may be nearer than was anticipated, though it is thought the present slump is merely an American speculative dodge. Owing to higher ocean freight rates Canadian cement firms are doing a much larger business. Owing to the destruction of so much lumber as well as saw mill plant in the disastrous Hull fire, prices may be advanced a little. Notwithstanding the increase in the price of wire fencing a large amount is being sold. Hon. Sydney Fisher refused to entertain the application of the Winnipeg Fruit and Produce Exchange for inspection of fruit shipped to Manitoba. The railroads are moving a large amount of freight and the passenger travel westwards is very heavy. Navigation opened at Fort William on Tuesday, April the 24th, and this will possibly stimulate the movement of wheat a little.

**Wheat.**

Since our last report there have been the usual trifling variations and to-day prices are quoted almost a cent better than at that date. Holders of Manitoba wheat are very careless of selling at present prices. There are reports of falling off in condition of the crop in the winter wheat states east of the Mississippi, but west of the river it is the other way. European crops are about normal in condition. The American visible supply decreased 2,342,000 bus. last week. The spring wheat crop, both sides of the line, was well put in and is doing very well so far. There is every prospect that the early seeded crop of Manitoba and the Territories will prove both in area and promise of growth very satisfactory.

There is very little in the present wheat situation, either at home or abroad, to warrant the expectation of any substantial rise in wheat prices, unless something now unforeseen alters the situation. Spot wheat is quoted this morning 68½c. Fort William.

Wheat inspection at Winnipeg for the week ending April 28th is as follows:—One hard, 313; two hard, 31; one northern, 6; three hard, 15; one frosted, 5; two frosted, 3; rejected one, 1; rejected two, 6; no grade, 16; condemned, 1. Total, 398 cars.

**Oats**

No change in prices. Feed oats, 31c.

**Barley.**

Nominal, 35c. to 38c.

**Flour and Feed.**

Unchanged. Five Roses, \$1.85; patent, \$1.65; Medora, \$1.40; XXXX, \$1.20. Bran, \$14.50; shorts, \$16.50; oat chop, \$22; chopped corn, \$20 per ton.

**Horses.**

The demand still continues fairly good and there is no decline in the prices.

**Cattle.**

What we said two weeks ago still applies. Ocean freights are too high and

no movement of export stuff has been made from Manitoba, or can be made at present rates. Consequently there is only the local market to consume the cattle that have in the past been shipped east. Some cattle have been shipped to Calgary for the mining camps, but unless some other market opens up cattle will stay where they are for the present. The top price is said to be 4c. a pound, delivered at Winnipeg, but the usual run is about 3½c. for choice steers and 3¼c. for good steers, while common cattle run from 2½c. to 3c.

Stockers continue to move freely both to the west and south.

Dressed beef is worth from 6½c. to 7c. Veal is quoted at 8c. to 9c.

**Sheep.**

Movement is very light. Choice stock brings 4½c. to 5c. weighed off the cars at Winnipeg. Fresh killed mutton is worth 10c., while frozen mutton is quoted at 8c.

**Hogs.**

The supply is somewhat slacker than at last report, but it is expected that it will pick up a little in a few weeks. The market is firm at from 5c. to 5½c. for choice selections weighed off the cars at Winnipeg. Second grades run at present from 4½c. to 4¾c. Prices still continue over the 6c. mark in the east, and a large packer says they are likely to stay there.

Dressed pork is worth 6½c. to 7c. for choice weights at Winnipeg.

**Butter and Cheese.**

Creamery Butter.—Though some of the creameries are in operation we have not heard of any sales being made. Choice make is worth 20c. delivered in the city.

Dairy Butter.—Supplies are not large and only a small proportion of it is first-class. Choice lots are really scarce and jobbers find difficulty in supplying their customers. We quote 16c. to 18c. for finest grades delivered in Winnipeg. Second grades run at from 12c. to 14c.

Cheese.—Some new fodder made cheese

of poor quality has been sold for 11c. Stocks of old cheese are practically exhausted.

**Poultry and Eggs.**

Poultry.—Live chickens are worth 65c. a pair.

Eggs.—The fine weather has sent down the egg market, as supplies have been very heavy and shipments from the city somewhat lighter than usual. We quote 10c. to 10½c. delivered in Winnipeg.

**Hides.**

There is no change in the market, if anything it is a little firmer, on a basis of 7c. for No. 1 inspected.

**Wool.**

Some small lots of early clipped wool are finding their way to market. The outlook is not bright for good prices. The market is nominal at 8c. to 9c. for unwashed wool.

Owing to ill-health, Norval B. Hagar, who so ably represented the Estate of John Battle, manufacturers of the celebrated Thorold Cement, in the west last year, will be unable to visit this country during the coming season, but in his stead an equally capable representative, Marcus A. Ware, will arrive in Winnipeg this week. As Mr. Ware will remain in the west for some time, parties intending to do anything in the building line in which cement and concrete are to be used, will do well to consult him. Any communications directed to him at this office will be forwarded to his address.

**"Just across from the Depot."**

That's the

## CENTRAL HOUSE, RAT PORTAGE.

It's new and comfortable; has the nicest rooms, the best cuisine. You are made happy, and the bar is always supplied with the best. Rates \$1 per day and upwards.

J. BEAUDRO & SON, Proprietors.

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At Lowest Current Rate of Interest.

Government and Municipal Bonds Purchased.

Bankers for Manitoba and North-West Territories—

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Cheques accepted at par at any of above banks.

Appraisers at all principal points throughout Manitoba and Northwest Territories.

For further particulars apply to

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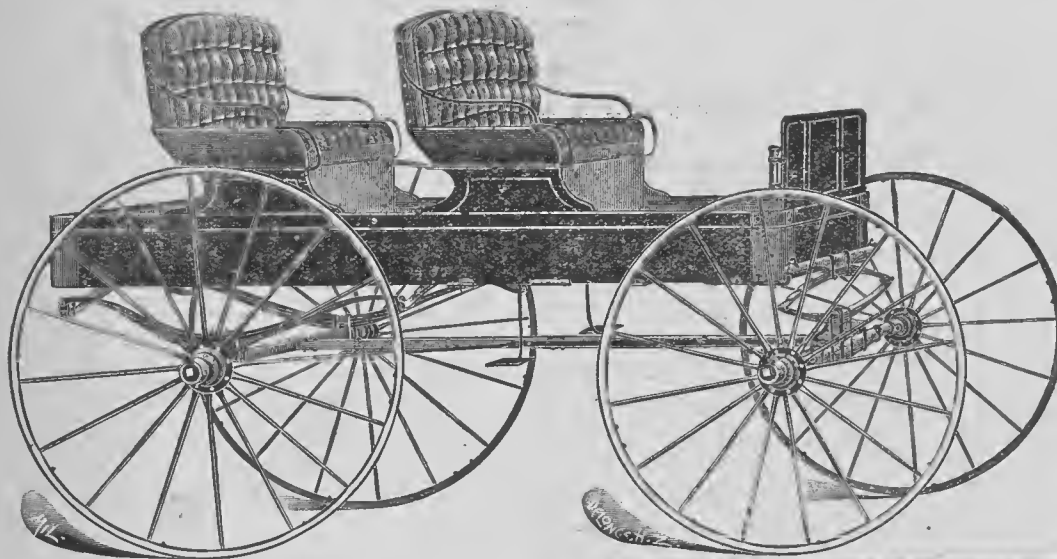
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Over 17,000 in use in the Dominion.

Ask nearest Agent for Pamphlet—  
"WHAT YOUR NEIGHBOR SAYS."



Farm, Freight and Spring Wagons  
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For prices write to—

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GENERAL AGENTS,  
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### THE MITCHELL WAGON

The Wagon that has given universal satisfaction for  
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## MITCHELL WAGON



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While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give the name—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

#### Who Pays the Fees?

Jacob Broder, Edmonton: "Supposing a person is breeding a mare and the mare afterwards sold to another man without knowing the mare was with foal and afterwards she turned out to be with foal. Now who is to pay for the colt, the man who bred the mare or the man who owns the mare?"

Answer—We should say the present owner is not responsible for the stallion fees.

#### Stump Machines.

J. P. C., Glenboro, Man.: "Can you give me any information as to where stump machines are made? I have heard that the steel yard machines are the best. Please give me the name of the firm manufacturing these machines."

Answer.—We understand that A. E. Brown, Hamiota, is making for use with his scrubber a power that can be used also for pulling stumps of considerable size. The regular stump machines are not made here. We believe H. V. Ferris, Bagot, Man., is agent for one.

#### A Hedge for Manitoba.

"Trcherne," wants to know if native maples would make a good hedge round a farm and if so, how to plant them, or sow the seed. They would make a good hedge. If the land has not been already cropped for some time it must be well and deeply worked for two years before doing any planting. In that case the seed can be sown in rows in the garden and will be ready to transplant as soon as the soil is fit to grow the plants. If the soil has been farmed and plowed deep enough, say 6 to 8 inches, these seedlings can be stuck in a straight furrow a foot apart in the row. With enough cultivation to keep them clean and a wire to keep off cattle they will in five years be fit for a hedge, provided, of course, they have been trimmed with an old country hedge bill and also that a wire, fixed on a post here and there, has been strung along the centre of the hedge about a yard from the ground. If you grudge that amount of pains, don't plant.

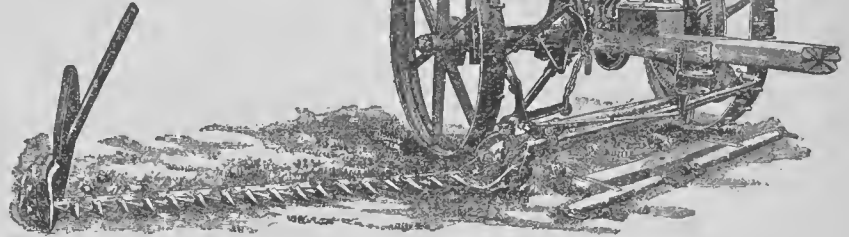
#### Is Plowing Skilled Labor?

This is the question now being discussed with all seriousness at a Northern Alberta town, and The Farmer is asked to decide between the disputants. Everything depends on who does the plowing. There are plowmen, we are sorry to say, who cut and cover, draw fancy curves and leave a gusset at the end or an ellipse at the middle of a wide land. We could hardly class such efforts as skilled labor. But a plowman who lays out a straight feering, who turns over a clean, straight furrow and makes an even finish is a skilled workman and no mistake. Even his horses give proof of his skill and good sense, for they go like clock-work and answer to every word readily and pleasantly. Such a plowman, too, knows exactly how to set

## FROST & WOOD

All the Latest Improvements.

SIMPLICITY ECONOMY  
STRENGTH COMFORT  
DURABILITY



HERE ARE  
**12 Good Points**

AND

There are Others!

You will get them all when you buy a No. 8.

Quality guaranteed, and backed up by our warranty.

SERRATED STEEL LEGER PLATES.  
ROLLER and BALL BEARINGS throughout.  
HEAVY BRASS BUSHINGS for the Crank Shaft.  
HIGH DRIVE WHEELS and Wide Tread.  
FINGER BAR smooth on top.  
DIRECT UNDERDRAFT, no Side Draft.  
PITMAN, imported North Carolina Hickory.  
WIDE RANGE OF TILT.  
FOOT and SPRING LIFT for Bar.  
FORGED STEEL KNIFE HEAD.  
FORGED STEEL PITMAN JAWS.  
NO WEIGHT ON HORSES' NECKS.

ILLUSTRATED  
CATALOGUE ON  
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THE  
*Frost & Wood Company*  
LIMITED.

Northwest  
Branch:

WINNIPEG,  
MAN.

## THE WESTERN CANADIAN HAIL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Special Act of the Manitoba Legislature.

Authorized Capital - - - - \$500,000

HEAD OFFICE - WAWANESA, MAN.

The Union Bank of Canada, Bankers.

The only Company in Canada conducting a Hail Insurance business on recognized Insurance Principles, and offering the security of a large subscribed capital.

Stated GRADUATED Rates of Premium.

Absolute Security. Prompt Settlement of Losses.

No uncertainty as to what the protection will cost, or what will be paid in the event of loss. Investigate our plan before placing your Hail Insurance. Full information furnished on application to the Secretary or any agent.

JOS. CORNELL, Secretary.

Reliable and Energetic Agents wanted in all Districts.

## YOUR ATTENTION

**Our No. 1 Collection** contains 33 full sized packets of the best Vegetable Seeds, sufficient to furnish vegetables throughout the year, and one packet of Wild-Garden Flower Seeds, which we will send prepaid to any address in the Dominion of Canada or United States for the extremely low price of \$1.

**Our No. 2 Collection** contains 16 packets of Vegetable Seeds and one packet Wild Garden Flower Seed Mixture. Prepaid for 50 cents.

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**Our No. 4 Collection** contains 40 packets of Flower Seeds for \$1.

**Our No. 5 Collection** contains 20 packets of Flower Seeds for 50c.

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All postpaid on receipt of price. For varieties in above collections see our Handsome Illustrated Catalogue containing other great offers. Mailed free to any address.

**R. ALSTON, Royal Greenhouse & Seed Establishment, WINNIPEG, MAN**

his plow, how to finish to a hair's breadth and take a prize in a field where 20 or 40 skilled plowmen are met for business. Compare his work, every furrow of which proves his skill, with that done by some so-called skilled laborers in cities, and we bank on the plowman every time. See? If you don't see, or rather don't want to see, take the same horses and plow and spend a half-day trying to do just the same thing. By that time you will notice that it takes about as much skill to be a good plowman as to lay bricks or measure dry goods or even to count bank notes.

#### An Unjust Assessment.

J. J. Caswell, Saskatoon, Sask.: "In your issue of April 20th you refer (under the heading of Publisher's Desk) to the Western Canadian Hail Insurance Co., and I trust you will allow me to criticise one of its special features. Hail insurance has interested me for a long time and I will be pleased when we get at some good way of protecting ourselves against destruction by hail. I do think it would be very inhumane and unjust to charge any unfortunate man extra for his hard fortune in having lost two crops while his neighbor has lost only one. Every one knows that a hail storm does not cover a wide area. Now, if I chance to live one hundred yards outside of the track of a hailstorm and my neighbor's grain is destroyed and mine is not, why should he have to pay more for his risk? Why should he have to pay more for his hard fortune? Because one man is hailed out and his neighbor is not is no reason why the unfortunate man should pay more for his insurance."

Answer.—For full particulars as to why this graduated scale of rates was adopted you should write to the manager of the Western Canadian Hail Insurance Co., Wawanesa, Man. The rates will be found in their ad. on page 251 of The Farmer. Every one is agreed as to the wisdom of some kind of insurance against hail, but considerable difference of opinion exists as to the best scheme. New plans are being constantly devised to meet the question and some day we may hope to have a plan that will be perfectly satisfactory to every one. In their attempt to solve this problem the Western Canadian Hail Insurance Co. have adopted a graduated scale on much the same principle as fire insurance companies follow. In fire insurance risks are classified according to the nature of the business carried on and its liability to or freedom from fire. If land has been hailed once, twice or more times surely it is more liable to hail again, for hail storms to a certain extent are like thunder storms, they follow natural features of the country, though our knowledge on this question is somewhat limited as yet. Acting on this idea the insurance company believe they run a greater chance of losing on such land, consequently want a higher rate to cover the greater risk of loss.

## Scrub-Pulling

MADE A PLEASURE BY USING

### FRASER'S NEW PATENT SCRUB-PULLER

With power attachment. One horse has the strength of five. Will draw poplars from 4 in. thick down to a single root, and willows from 3 in. down.

Simple, Efficient, Durable and Inexpensive.

Cut and prices on application to the patentee. Patent rights for sale.

H. A. FRASER, Hamiota, Man

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# Complete REORGANIZATION

## The Manitoba Farmers' Mutual Hail Insurance Co.

A MUTUAL Hail Insurance Co. of the farmers, for the farmers.

**CROP ACREAGE ONLY INSURED. REMUNERATION \$5.00 PER ACRE.**

Limit of assessment reduced to **Four per cent.** (equals 20 cents per acre). **\$2,000,000 Insurance in force.** Good reliable **local agents wanted.** Correspondence solicited.

Address— **W. C. GRAHAM, Manager, Box 672, WINNIPEG.**

"John, when that black helper is killed we must have her hide tanned for a robe. I see W. W. CARRUTHERS, of Brandon, is making some beautiful robes out of black-haired hides!"

## There's a Farmer's Wife WITH GOOD SENSE

We are making the best Robe for the money ever offered to the public.

**WE ARE PREPARED** to tan Cow or Horse hides for robes, and guarantee a better class of work than has ever been done in Canada before. This is a broad statement, but we will stand by it, and will convince anyone who may send us a hide to tan that we are not over-estimating our ability.

Samples of our work will be sent to any address on application.

**FIRST-CLASS FUR DRESSING OF ALL KINDS**

**A Specialty.**

We guarantee all hides or furs tanned by us to be positively moth proof. These hides will not get hard with age or wear—the longer they are used, the softer they get. They are also waterproof from the hair side.

Write for prices and samples of work to

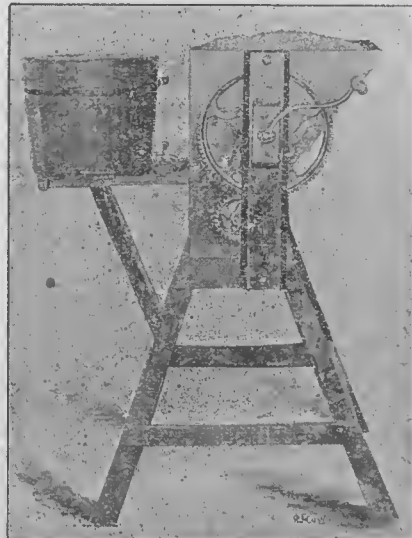
**W. W. CARRUTHERS, 9th St., Brandon.**

Dealer in Hides, Wool and Furs,

And Manufacturer of Cow Hide Robes and Coats, Lamb Skin Rugs, &c.

## THE BRANDON MACHINE WORKS CO. LTD.

BRANDON, MAN.



## THE ACME GRAIN PICKLER

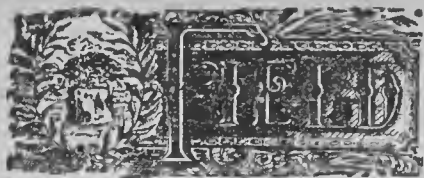
Capacity 100 bushels per hour.

It does a perfect job.

**Sub-Surface Packers**

ASK PRICES.





### Supplementary Feed Crops.

Last spring nearly everybody was so rushed to get in the ordinary crops in decent time that there was no opportunity to make experiments along the line of specialties suitable for fall and winter feeding. All the way from the Red River valley to the foothills of the Rockies the experience of every man whose opinions are of any account points to the advantage, in many cases amounting to positive necessity, of producing some amount of crop that will supplement what unassisted nature and mere pioneer farming can do for us. The recent quickening in the value of all kinds of stock makes even more emphatic to every man with half an eye in his head than mean wintering, of young stock especially, is one of the greatest drawbacks to real profit in stock growing and feeding. The good old times in Manitoba, when a beast that could rise and walk out of the stable door in spring without being helped on to its feet, was considered fairly well wintered, are gone never to return, and in their place we now find that a good yearling steer, not pampered and fussed over, but fed with common sense care, is worth \$20.

Now more than ever before there is money in either beef or dairy stock that has been properly handled and one of the very first requisites to this success is suitable feed in suitable variety. How to get this most cheaply is of very great importance and the present season is more favorable for putting in such supplementary feed crops than any we have had for years back.

**Green Cut Oats.**—There can hardly be any man worth calling a farmer who does not now know the value of green cut oat sheaves as winter feed, either for work horses or dairy cows. In our very last issue we had incidental testimony on this point from points as remote as Edmonton and beyond Yorkton, where natural hay is generally found in abundance. If that native hay is well mixed with weedy plants it makes pretty satisfactory winter feed and needs much less supplementing. But even there variety is wanted and it pays to grow supplementary feed. If the hay is mere swamp grass stock will weary of it before winter is half gone. It is too poor and lacking in variety to be used for wintering anything more valuable than a shaginappi. Our experimental farm reports and the general experience of Ontario make it plain that a mixture of oats and peas cut always on the green side makes an admirable variant and if the peas can be got it should be freely tried, if only to the extent of a few acres.

**Barley on Summer Fallow.**—Further on in the season a good breadth of barley could be sown and cut green in the same way, on land where up to this time only summer fallowing has been practised. The experience of Stephen Benson, of Neepawa, is only one out of many instances, both here and in North Dakota, where late sown barley was followed by better wheat than grew after black fallow alongside. If this class of land is well plowed and harrowed now a big crop of weeds will spring up. More than one repetition of such harrowing will pay, and the barley can be drilled in pretty deeply in June, to be followed in a week with a final harrowing. Land so treated can be

sown to wheat next spring with very little more cultivation, and full promise of a good, clean heavy crop. We know nothing in sight that will pay more and cost less, on either a large or small scale than this particular way of cropping with green barley for winter feed with wheat following.

**Corn.**—Another thing pretty sure to give satisfaction is an acre or two of North Dakota Flint corn. Sow in early May with a drill in which every hole is shut except enough to keep the rows three feet apart. To gauge the thickness try the drill on a hard road and set the slides to suit. A grain dropped every four to six inches will put the corn about the right distance apart. But in closing the drill up to get this thinness of seeding be sure that the points of the kernels are not broken off. The germ is situated at the point and we have known farmers so anxious to get the seed on thinly that they closed up the force feed on their drills until it broke off the germs. Better have the corn a little too thick than nothing. By all means try an acre or more of corn.

**Rape.**—James Riddell, M.P.P., and a good many others have found Dwarf Essex rape a choice fall feed for every kind of stock. He sows with a grain drill 3ft. apart in rows, and cultivates between the rows. Three or four pounds will sow an acre broadcast and one to two pounds if put in drills. Work up an acre or two of the summer fallow, then try rape on it. We would like someone to try a plan followed in many places. When the wheat is four or five inches high sow rape, then follow with the weeder or a very light harrow. The weeds will be killed, even if the rape does not amount to anything. If the rape grows it will make a nice bite for cattle when they get the run of the field. Try it.

**Roots.**—The testimony in favor of a few roots, such as mangolds, sugar beets and turnips is universally favorable. The two difficulties in their way are the labor in cultivation and storage. This year there ought to be ample time to raise a limited quantity for both fall and winter use. Any one trained to old country or Ontario methods can thin a good breadth in a day or two. On very clean ground turnips can be grown broadcast with great ease, but we have never seen anyone try it who did not sow from 5 to 10 times the proper quantity of seed and of course spoil the crop. Between one and two pounds to the acre is quite enough seed.

**Millet.**—Though it does not make the best of feed for a continuous diet for horses, yet it is a good substitute, and when nicely cured is relished by all kinds of stock.

All the above-named crops could be tried this year with advantage, even on one farm. Anybody can do it, the seed is cheap and within the reach of every farmer. The man who does not see his way to doing such things should stop farming and try something easier. Mixed farming can be carried on here as easily and to as much advantage as anywhere else on the surface of this globe, if the right kind of men are at it.

We have not spoken of any one of the half dozen queer things, such as soy beans, saccaline, that some odd people are always wanting to hear about. "The eyes of a fool are in the ends of the earth." When you have done justice to the opportunities within easy reach, it will be time enough to look further afield.

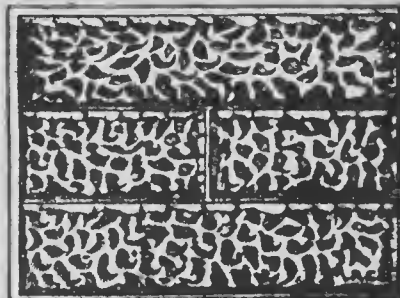
The municipality of South Norfolk has decided to employ no weed inspectors this season, but will authorize the pathmasters to do what is necessary.

## Are you Building?

Why not use our

## Rock Faced Stone

Steel Siding, Galvanized  
or Painted.



It makes a wonderfully durable and economical covering for new buildings, or for improving old ones.

Gives a most handsome effect—is very easy to apply—offers fire proof protection—and can't be penetrated by dampness.

By deciding in its favor you'll get the best results, at least expense.

Write us if you're interested, we'll send full information.

METALLIC ROOFING CO., Limited  
Manufacturers, Toronto.

When writing advertisers 'mention the Nor'-West Farmer.



### The Original

### Non-Poisonous Fluid Dip

Still the Favorite Dip, as proved by the testimony of our Minister of Agriculture and other large Breeders.

#### FOR SHEEP.

Kills Ticks, Maggots; Cures Scabs, Heals Old Sores, Wounds, etc., and greatly increases and improves growth of Wool.

#### CATTLE, HORSES, PIGS, Etc.

Cleanses the skin from all insects and makes the coat beautifully soft and glossy.

Prevents the attack of Warble Fly.  
Heals Saddle Galls, Sore Shoulders  
Ulcers, etc. Keeps Animals Free  
from Infection.

**NO DANGER, SAFE, CHEAP AND EFFECTIVE.**

**BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.**

Sold in large tins at 75 CENTS. Sufficient in each to make from 25 to 40 gallons of wash, according to strength required. Special terms to Breeders, Ranchmen, and others requiring large quantities.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.  
SEND FOR PAMPHLET.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, Owen Sound;  
Sole Agent for the Dominion. 1874

When writing advertisers mention The Farmer.

### Growing Flax.

People this side the boundary line have little idea of the extent to which flax growing has swollen in North Dakota within the last few years. In 1892 the yield was 275,286 bus., rather under 10 bus. per acre. In 1894, from 92,477 acres came less than 6 bus. per acre. In 1895 the acreage jumped up to 279,976, with a yield of 4,062,368 bus., or nearly 14½ bus. average. The next two years there was a great decrease in area, 1897 showing 204,460 acres, with less than 10 bus. yield. In 1898 the area once more swelled to 405,779 acres, with 4,134,166 bus. For 1899 the acreage was about 600,000, and the estimated yield 7,200,000 bus., equal to 12 bus. an acre. Two factors are likely to make this season's crop much larger than ever. Wheat must rule low unless something unusual happens, while flax is very dear, was quoted lately in Chicago at \$1.65 a bushel. The straw also is being turned to good account for twine and paper making.

### The Disc Plow at Fargo.

At the great grain convention, held at Fargo, in the end of January, the recently invented disc plow was very thoroughly and favorably discussed. Professor Sheperd, of the Agricultural College, said he had been considerably prejudiced against it. It didn't look like a plow, but after a fair trial both he and his foreman were well satisfied with it. They found it worked easily, turned the stubble well under, cut wild roses, pulverized the soil, and did more work for the expenditure of horse-flesh than the gang plow. It did better in wet ground than an ordinary plow. Major Fleming, who runs a bonanza farm, said he had used two quadruple disc plows for a year and found them satisfactory. With the same horses it did a good deal more work. The principle is correct. In the fall he had turned over 800 acres with the two plows. It is the coming plow.

McMillan's elevator at Emerson burst the other day and 2,000 bushels of wheat ran out on the track.

Waddell's elevator at Dominion City, operated by the Winnipeg Elevator Co., was burned on April 24th, with 20,000 bushels of wheat.

The Dominion Elevator Co.'s elevator at Virden was burned down on the morning of April 30th, along with 15,000 bushels of wheat, of which 5,000 were stored for other parties.

A meeting has been held at High Bluff to arrange for the building of a Farmers' elevator. Messrs. George Muir, Geo. Tidsbury, and Geo. Lytle were appointed a committee for the furtherance of the project.

How many eyes to the potato set will depend very much on the season and the quality of the soil. If the seed is sound one eye will in well prepared soil start a good healthy stem and that will as a rule bear good sized potatoes if other conditions are right.

The Territorial Government, at the suggestion of Weed Inspector Willing and Professor Fletcher, of Ottawa, tried to get blue bur and cockle put on the noxious weed list, but found no support in the legislature. Blue bur is not perhaps the worst kind of weed, but it would be easier to stamp it out now than ten years hence.



## He's Got a Bite

of the most toothsome tobacco made.

# POMMERY

## Bright Chewing Tobacco

DOMINION TOBACCO CO., - MONTREAL.

Increase in  
Business during  
1899 over  
\$1,800,000.00

ALEX. NAISMITH,  
President.

CHAS. D. KERR,  
Treasurer.

A. F. KEMPTON,  
Sec.-Manager.

Assets over Liabilities, Jan. 15, 1900, over \$43,000.  
Number of Farmer Members nearly 4,000.

## THE WAWANESA MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

HEAD OFFICE - - WAWANESA, MAN.

A Fire Company insuring all classes of Farm Property at the lowest possible cost to the assured. Doing business under a charter from the Manitoba Government and a license from the Government of the N. W. T.

### OWNED AND OPERATED BY THE FARMERS

STRICTLY CO-OPERATIVE.

Insurance against Windstorms costs 25c. extra per each \$100 for three years.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED.

Address all Correspondence to the Sec.-Manager.

## THE PROVINCIAL MUTUAL HAIL INSURANCE CO.

Incorporated in 1891 by] **OF MANITOBA.** [Manitoba Government.

PRESIDENT—  
John Renton, Farmer, Deloraine.

VICE-PRESIDENT—  
C. J. Thomson, Farmer, Virden.

## The Original Hail Insurance Co.

Managed by the Farmers themselves.

During the nine years of its existence, this Company has paid about **ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS** for losses sustained by farmers by hail storms. The assessments have ranged from 12½ cents to 25 cents per acre, which is the maximum that can be charged. The average amount paid for losses has been **\$5.50** per acre for total loss, and at the same rate for partial losses.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR 1900.

T. L. MORTON, Farmer, Gladstone.  
JOHN RENTON, Farmer, Deloraine.  
C. J. THOMSON, Farmer, Virden.

F. SCHULTZ, Farmer, Baldur.  
J. MOLLAND, Farmer, Glendale.  
H. B. BROWN, Farmer, Morden.

ROBERT STRANG, Managing Director, Winnipeg.

LOCAL AGENTS AT ALL PRINCIPAL POINTS IN THE PROVINCE.

### The Noxious Weed Law In North Dakota.

The law of this state ordains that all cost of destroying noxious weeds shall be charged against the owners of the land upon which the weeds are grown, in the event of his failing to destroy them himself judgment may be secured upon suit being brought, which "shall be declared a first lien on the land to be enforced either by sale or as taxes on the land are collected, at the option of the court." On the road overseer, or as we would call him, the pathmaster, is laid the duty of seeing this law enforced. Last fall, for failing to enforce this law, a road overseer was fined \$50. This decision he appealed to a higher court, but his demurrer was overruled. The case was brought up mainly to test the constitutionality of the state law.

A customs office has been established at Melita.

A little money invested in oil and paint may make expensive implements last several years longer.

Denmark will spend this year \$700,000 on her agricultural administration. Next year it will be \$75,000 more.

Hamiota Agricultural Society will hold a plowing match this year and will offer valuable prizes to ensure hearty competition.

Settlers are simply pouring into the Edmonton country daily, or as a correspondent says, by the wholesale. The bridge across the river is finished.

A Dakota farmer says he finds that by allowing land partially infested by wild roses to stand a few years under Brome grass the roses are gradually choked out and the land cleared of them.

Edinburgh University has just conferred the high honor of Doctor of Laws (L.L.D.) on Miss Eleanor Ormerod, the distinguished entomologist, the first time such an honor has been paid to a woman.

The Shoal Lake Agricultural Society will hold its next show on July 17th and 18th. The directors have doubled several of the leading prizes and arranged for cheap excursion trains from both east and west.

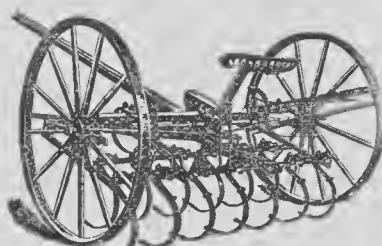
The leading men of the Wolseley and Grenfell districts have held a meeting at which it was arranged to hold a joint show in the fall. For stock and general exhibits the 8th of October, at Grenfell, was fixed on, and for grain at Wolseley, a later date. A prize list of \$1,200 will be provided for.

One of the most out-of-the-way farms in all Canada is that of L. J. Swift, near the Jasper Pass of the Rocky Mountains. He keeps a stopping house for hunters and raises grain and vegetables, grinding his little crop of wheat by a small hand mill, whose power is supplied by a small mountain stream.

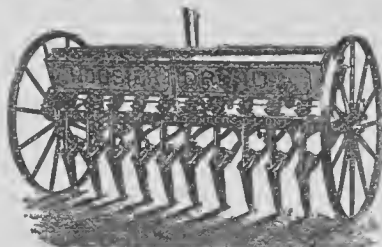
The brewers of Queensland have found out that homegrown barley is very suitable for malting, and on the higher lands 2,000 acres were last year sown for that purpose. The average product from this, no doubt specially selected land, was under 14 bus. per acre. This infant industry will need a good deal of nursing before it can compare with any part of the Northwest as a source of profit to the working farmer.



NOXON NEW BUFFALO PATENT ALL STEEL DISC HARROW.



NOXON No. 12 SECTIONAL SPRING TOOTH CULTIVATOR



NOXON STEEL HOOSIER DRILL

THE UNIVERSAL FAVORITE,

## Noxon Disc Harrow

(OUT-THROW.)

The only Disc Harrow that has adjustable pressure springs. This feature is invaluable on hard or uneven ground.

## Noxon NEW SECTIONAL Spring Tooth Cultivator

(fitted with grain and grass sowing attachments if desired),

With reversible points, also thistle cutters if ordered.

The lightest draft, best working and most easily operated cultivator manufactured.

The teeth work directly under the axle and within the wheel line.

See the NEW SPRING LIFT.

THE CELEBRATED

## Noxon Drills Steel Hoosier and Spring Pressure.

Our old reliable HOOSIER Drills are so well and favorably known that they speak for themselves. There are now over 60,000 in use among the farmers of this country.

We invite the closest inspection of our Farm Implements and Machinery which we are manufacturing for the coming season.

In addition to the above we call special attention to our **NEW VICTORIA BINDER** and **No. 14 OXFORD CLIPPER FRONT-CUT MOWER**, also our patent Spring and Spike Tooth Harrows and friction and Ratchet Dump Rakes.

It will amply repay all intending purchasers to see our lines before placing their orders elsewhere.

Send for our New 1900 Catalogue.

**The Noxon Co. Ltd.,**  
Ingersoll, Ont.

## Carriages



Our lines of **BRANTFORD BUGGIES** this season are specially attractive, and continue to maintain the standard of excellence established in past years. Patent shaft anti-rattlers dispense with the bolt and nut, and are a feature of this year's goods.

## Road Graders

The Sawyer & Massey **ROAD MACHINE** has in two short years placed itself in the van of progress for utility and strength, and we shall be pleased to quote you prices.

## Wind Mills & Pumps

We continue to handle the product of the Aermotor Co., Chicago, and request an opportunity to explain them to you.

The Massey-Harris agents represent us, and we shall also be pleased to promptly answer any communications addressed to us.

**JOSEPH MAW & CO.** Market Square, Winnipeg, Man.

**BOLE'S COUGH CURE** CURES COUGHS.



## Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

By H. C. Robey, Brandon Experimental Farm.

This is a much bigger topic than most people have any idea of. In the Arboretum of the Experiment Farm there are 240 varieties and species, and to these have been added during last season about 50, which are undergoing their first winter's test. Although all of the 240 cannot be classed as hardy, they have all been sufficiently frost proof to stand the test of at least two winters. The entire hardness of some of them is immaterial. The spireas, hydrangeas and roses are grown for their flowers alone, and as they always bloom on their new wood, as long as their roots are hardy the end desired of them is attained. It would be wearisome to go over all these varieties, but a few notes on the more desirable trees and shrubs will be of general interest.

I would begin by drawing attention to the small number of evergreens available in this country. This shortage is aggravated in practice by the ill-success that has generally followed the work of most of our planters. A principal cause of these failures is that most of them had received their death warrant before reaching the hands of the planter. Exposure of their roots to sun or wind for a very short time is fatal to all coniferous trees. If bared even for a very short time they become what is technically called "gummed" at the points of the roots and that seals their fate. If such trees can be obtained from local nurseries, it is always preferable on account of the superior root development of the nursery grown tree. In any case never buy a tree that has not a good ball of earth adhering to its roots. This adhering sod is a certificate that the roots have not been exposed. Another point to be emphasized is that trees taken direct from their native woods should be taken from open ground and low land. They are better shaped and more vigorous than when taken from a thicket.

The spruce is our most familiar evergreen. The pine could also be introduced with advantage, more especially in towns, where they would get more protection from the hot winds that do so much harm on the more open plains, and there can be no doubt that more damage is attributable to this cause than to frost. The pine which apparently succeeds best here is a Russian form of *Pinus Sylvestris*. They have done well at several points in the province and on the Experimental Farm there is one planted as a seedling in 1890, now 16 ft. high, with a spread of branches of 5 ft. and 6 in. diameter a foot from the ground. This tree, when the ground is covered with snow, and its deciduous neighbors are void of foliage, shows up to great advantage. Planting in the seedling stage is best, the risk increases as the tree gets larger, and the older ones require very much more care on account of their small roots. Do not prune when transplanting.

Another tree much admired in Europe and easily got from the swamps a few miles out of Winnipeg, is the larch, or as it is locally called, the tamarac, "*Larix Americana*," now classified as "*Larix Pendula*." This, unlike the pine, can be read-

ily transplanted when 10 ft. high without much risk of loss.

Many forms of the arbor vitae are hardy here, when a little protection is given them and some varied and beautiful types are on the market. The beautiful slender leaved "Hovei" and "Elwan-geriana," the symmetrical "globosa," and the delicate "Douglas Golden," are all types worthy of cultivation, but we may be well contented with the common western variety, "*Thuja Occidentalis*,"—the native habitat is not far from Winnipeg.

Many forms of the juniper can also be obtained from the nurseries—upright or pendulous, golden and variegated. One of these, "*Juniperus sabina*," an erect type of our native ground cedar, would grace any garden. It is specially recommended for cemetery planting. For this purpose is also recommended the American mountain ash, "*Pyrus Americana*," or, as it is called in older countries, the "Rowan tree." With its bright berries and memories tender and mournful—

"How fair were thou in summer time

With all thy clusters white,

How red and gay thy autumn dress

With berries red and bright.

On thy fair stem were many names

Which now no more I see,

But they're engraven on my heart,

Forgot they ne'er can be."

It is well when procuring specimens of this tree to take them from western Ontario or the eastern part of this province, where they grow in abundance. The more eastern and European forms are less floriferous here and are liable to blight and sunscald, which detract from their beauty and very often prove fatal.

At present there seems quite a craze for the Dakota cottonwood, and it certainly is a very fast growing tree. One tree I know, though only 9 years old, has attained (for this climate) the phenomenal growth of 25 ft., with 14 ft. spread of branches, and a 14 ft. growth in one year has been known. In the States it is looked on as a mushroom growth and very short-lived and is only useful as a temporary nurse or wind break. It is also objectionable on account of shedding its fluffy seeds, an objectionable characteristic of most trees of the willow and poplar family.

The birches are trees sadly neglected. There are three varieties native to this province, the paper birch, *Betula papyrifera*, the Northern birch, "*B. Borealis*," and the low birch, "*B. pamila*." All are worthy of cultivation. The cut-leaved weeping birch, "*B. alba laciniata pendula*," wherever it grows, is "the admired of all admirers," with its graceful drooping branches and silver stem. The possessor of one good specimen may be pardoned for his pride. This variety can only be procured from the nurseries, as it is a "sport," generally grafted on the common white birch and cannot be produced true from the seed.

I should like to speak of many beautiful ornamental shrubs, some of them indigenous, and some that have followed us here from more temperate climes—the honeysuckles, lilacs in many varieties and colors, the many kinds of caraganas from the dwarf little "*C. pygmaea*" of the Caucasus, to the large, and in comparison, gigantic "*C. arborescens*," of 14 or 16 ft. high.

Our old friend the flowering currant, "*Ribes aureum*," is also with us, as are the barberries. One form of this, the holly-leaved barberry, "*Berberis ilicifolia*," is the nearest approach to the English holly.

The elders, alders, artemisias, cytusis, clematis and guelder rose are all with us and thriving lustily, as do many others we have not time to consider. Some varie-

ties of maple are also worthy of attention. "*Acer ginnala*," one of the smallest and most attractive. I cannot finish without paying a special tribute to the beautiful honeysuckle, of which there are many varieties, white, pink, variegated, and purple. I think it is the most beautiful shrub we have, and either as an ornamental hedge to surround a garden or as an individual specimen on the lawn, it cannot be surpassed.

In conclusion, I would say that the planting of trees and shrubs should not only be thought a pleasure, but a positive duty that will contribute to make us a more happy, contented and prosperous people. Although there are many months of winter in this country of our adoption, yet each year the beautiful spring time comes round, the snow disappears and the trees send out their delightful foliage, each variety with its special blend of coloring and odorous efflorescence, and one cannot help sending up praise to the Giver of all good. The poet in exquisite phrase has said—

"What does he plant who plants a tree?

He plants in sap and leaf and wood

In love of home and loyalty,

And far cast thought of civic good.

His blessing on the neighborhood

Who in the hollow of His hand

Holds all the growths of all our land,

A nation's growth from sea to sea

Stirs in his heart who plants a tree."

The Winnipeg Fruit and Produce Exchange have opened up negotiations with the Dominion Government with a view to having all fruit shipped from eastern points inspected. The government are spending money in many ways in fostering and developing the fruit trade with Great Britain and allowing a good market near at hand to be supplied by American fruit. Eastern growers say that Manitoba is an unsatisfactory market. No wonder. They seem to think that any cull stuff is good enough to ship to Manitoba and then complain because they do not get first-class returns. This market is worth cultivating. If Eastern fruit shippers would pay the same attention to packing and shipping their fruit intended for the western markets that they do for the British market they would find here a most profitable opening for an ever increasing quantity of their fruit. The desire of the exchange to have all fruit inspected should receive the hearty support of the Federal Government, for unless some effort is made to render this trade more satisfactory than it has been in the past, it will fall into the hands of the Americans.

## No Hot Boxes

Metal that runs machines cool, easy and with light oiling. Can make your own boxes by a wood fire. The life of a machine depends on its boxes—poor boxes and a poor machine, good metal and a good machine. Order from your hardware dealer.

— SPOONER'S —

BOX METAL  
COPPERINE

Shown at Winnipeg Fair every year.



## Timber Regulations.

Some changes have lately been made in the timber regulations and as this is a matter of great importance to the farmers of Manitoba and the Territories, the following synopsis of the same will be of interest:—

"A Homesteader may obtain a free permit to cut 3,000 lineal feet of building timber, no log to be over 12 inches at the butt end unless the timber is cut from dry trees, in which case timber of any diameter may be taken. He is also allowed free of dues, 400 roof poles, 500 fence posts and 2,000 fence rails.

"Settlers who have not received homestead entry are not entitled to a free permit for the above quantity of timber, except they have purchased land from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The department made an arrangement some time ago with the C. P. R. Company that free permits would be issued to persons who purchased land from them, provided they allowed the department to issue free permits to homesteaders to cut timber on their lands.

"Homesteaders and all bona fide settlers may obtain free permits to take and cut dry timber for their own use on their farms for fuel and fencing. If a homesteader requires a larger quantity of timber than he is entitled to under a free permit, it is necessary for him to pay the dues prescribed by the regulations, namely, \$2.00 per 1,000 feet board measure, if the timber is poplar; \$2.50 if the timber is pine, cedar, spruce or tamarac; and \$3.00 if the timber is oak, elm, ash or maple."

It is difficult to understand the fine distinction between a "homesteader" and a "settler," which rendered it absolutely necessary that different treatment should be meted out to them. What has a "settler" done to become entitled to less consideration than a "homesteader?" Is there any subtle virtue, hidden from the vulgar eye, surrounding the individual who obtains a free grant of land from the Government? or, is the act of purchasing land (except apparently from the C. P. R.) with hard earned dollars, regarded by the powers that be at Ottawa, as a deed meriting the highest disapproval? If not, it is difficult to understand why persons who elect to purchase lands either from private individuals or from the Crown, should not enjoy the same privileges as those accorded to homesteaders.

The Farmer has on previous occasions directed attention to similar curiosities in the way of legislation and regulations thereunder. It is hoped the western members representing farming constituencies will make it their business to look closely into such matters in order that our hay, timber and grazing regulations may be relieved of many of the present absurdities.

Preparations are being made to have a big display of horticultural products at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo next year. Many thousands of dollars will be spent in beautifying the grounds.

The officers of the Western Agricultural and Arts Association have an eye to the future in the decoration of their grounds. A great many trees were planted out in past years and a lot more have been planted out this season by H. Patmore and S. A. Bedford. The benefit of this will be seen in future years when the grounds will have a park-like appearance and many trees will be found there not found elsewhere in the province except on the experimental farm. The directors are endeavoring to arrange for a spur line from the Northern Pacific track to the grounds for the transportation of visitors.

## The Canadian Order of Foresters.

This popular fraternal insurance society was organized in November, 1879, and is now 21 years old, and each succeeding year it has been growing stronger numerically and financially. The society has a membership of upwards of 36,000 in the Dominion of Canada, to which its operations are confined. On April 1st it had \$876,831.76 on hand to pay death claims, which is invested as follows:—

Dominion of Canada Stock . . .	\$100,000 00
Deposit with Gov't of Province of Quebec . . .	\$ 5,000 00
Freehold Loan & S. Co., Toronto . . .	20,000 00
Western Canada Loan & S. Co., Toronto . . .	30,000 00
Central Canada Loan & S. Co., Toronto . . .	30,000 00
Ontario Loan & Debenture Co., London . . .	20,000 00
Hamilton Prov. & Loan Co., Hamilton . . .	20,000 00
British Mortgage & L. Co., Stratford . . .	20,000 00
Royal Loan & S. Co., Brantford . . .	20,000 00
Toronto Loan & Savings Co., Peterboro' . . .	20,000 00
The Atlas Loan & S. Co., St. Thomas . . .	20,000 00
Imperial Loan & S. Co., Toronto . . .	20,000 00
Landed Banking & Loan Co., Hamilton . . .	20,000 00
Huron and Erie L. & S. Co., London . . .	10,000 00
London Loan Co., of London, Canada . . .	10,000 00
Union Bank, Souris, Man. . .	20,000 00
Merchants' Bank of Halifax, Westmount . . .	10,000 00
Merchants' Bank of Halifax, Nelson, B.C. . .	10,000 00
Standard Bank of Canada, Brantford . . .	10,000 00
Bank of Nova Scotia, Charlottetown, P.E.I. . .	10,000 00
Bank of Hamilton, Morden, Man. . .	10,000 00
Bank of Hamilton, Hamiota, Man. . .	10,000 00
Bank of Hamilton, Winkler, Man. . .	10,000 00
Town of Paris Debentures . . .	20,762 83
School District of Selkirk Debentures . . .	8,500 00
Town of Collingwood Debentures . . .	8,259 17
Town of Clinton Debentures . . .	25,000 00
Township of Hullett Debentures . . .	7,469 67
Township of Winchester Debentures . . .	1,347 40
School Dist. Portage la Prairie Debentures . . .	8,529 05
Town of Owen Sound Debentures . . .	10,876 27
Town of Stratford Debentures . . .	10,101 78
Town of Seaford Debentures . . .	6,718 75
City of Guelph Debentures . . .	10,276 21
Town of Listowel Debentures . . .	5,900 47
Village of Ashburnham Debentures . . .	5,039 05
Town of Orillia Debentures . . .	4,814 83
Town of Ridgeway Debentures . . .	3,812 74
City of St. Thomas Debentures . . .	38,616 14
City of Winnipeg Debentures . . .	21,909 14
Town of Tilsonburg Debentures . . .	9,614 04
Town of Truro Debentures . . .	10,521 50
City of St. Catharines Debentures . . .	16,347 19
Village of Buckingham Debentures . . .	16,398 20
City of Chatham Debentures . . .	19,677 43
City of Chatham Debentures . . .	7,226 43
Town of Renfrew Debentures . . .	20,513 57
Village of Parkhill Debentures . . .	8,845 64
Town of Wingham Debentures . . .	8,583 83
Village of Tara Debentures . . .	4,200 87
Village of Tara Debentures . . .	4,278 79
Town of Brampton Debentures . . .	11,128 96
Town of Cornwall Debentures . . .	20,746 35
City of Ottawa Debentures . . .	12,221 04
Town of Aylmer Bonds . . .	5,385 82
Town of Nanawau Debentures . . .	20,824 52
Standard Bank of Canada (current acct.) . . .	14,621 50
Bank of Hamilton, Winnipeg (cur. acct.) . . .	12,722 08
Total . . . . .	\$876,831 76

Since its inception the order has paid to its members and their dependents upwards of two million dollars in insurance and sick and funeral benefits. The society issues policies for \$500, \$1,000, \$1,500 and \$2,000, the latter sum being the limit on any life, and the premiums for the same are only 60 cents to \$1 per month per \$1,000, according to the age of the applicant. The death rate in the society was only 4.43 per 1,000 of the membership in 1899, and the average death rate since the organization of the society was 4.92.

The Sick and Funeral Benefit Branch, though an optional feature, is very popular among the membership, upwards of 18,000 being enrolled in that department. The benefits are \$3 per week for the first two weeks of illness and \$5 per week for the succeeding ten weeks during any year, besides a funeral benefit of \$30. The fees for same, payable monthly in advance, are from 25 cents to 45 cents per month, according to the age of the member when joining the branch. During the year 1899 over \$57,000 were paid out in sick and funeral benefits, and \$159,000 in insurance.

There are now over 700 subordinate branches, or courts, as they are called, throughout Canada, and the order is now well established in all the provinces and territories of the Dominion.

All physically and morally qualified males, between the ages of 18 and 45

years of age, who are not debarred on account of their occupation, are accepted for membership.

For further particulars enquire of any of the officers or members of the order, or address—

R. ELLIOTT, THOS. WHITE,  
H. C. R., Ingersoll. High Sec.,  
Brantford.

ERNST GARTUNG, S. O.,  
Brantford.

Or A. P. VAN SOMEREN, D.H.C.R.,  
Souris, Manitoba.

Or WM. KIRKLAND, D. H. S.,  
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

## Consumption

is contracted as well as inherited. Only strong lungs are proof against it.

Persons predisposed to weak lungs and those recovering from Pneumonia, Grippe, Bronchitis, or other exhausting illness, should take

**Scott's Emulsion**  
It enriches the blood, strengthens the lungs, and builds up the entire system. It prevents consumption and cures it in the early stages.

50c. and \$1.00, all druggists,  
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

# 60,000

30,000 Maple Seedlings

30,000 Cuttings of Russian Poplar and Willow

Also a good stock of Small Fruits. Write for prices

**CALDWELL & CO.,**

Virden Nurseries.

VIRDEN, MAN

## SEEDS.

**KEITH & CO., Seedsmen.**

214 McDermot St.

P.O. Box 333.

Four doors West of Main.

## FREE Government Lands

There are still thousands of acres of Government lands in the States of Washington and Oregon; also prairie and timber lands near railroad or water communication that can be bought for \$5.00 per acre and upwards. Finest climate in the United States. No failure of crops. If you wish to raise grain or the finest stock on earth, you will find locations in these two States where you can do this to perfection. Take your choice. I have no lands for sale, but if you want information where it is best to locate, call on me when in St. Paul, or write to me at Cor. Third and Rosabel Sts., St. Paul, Minn.

**R. E. WERKMAN.**

When writing advertisers mention the Nor'-West Farmer.



**MASSEY HARRIS CO. LTD.**

LARGEST MAKERS OF FARM  
IMPLEMENTS IN THE  
BRITISH EMPIRE.  
Foundation Laid 1874.

**No. 7 MOWER IN THE FIELD.**

## The Greatest Farmers' Carnival on Earth



— IS THE —

# WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL

THIS YEAR  
**JULY 23 to 28. \$35,000** IN PRIZES AND  
ATTRACTIONS.

Prize Lists, Illustrated Programme of Attractions and  
of the Horse Racing Events sent on application.

**A. J. ANDREWS,** *President.*

**F. W. HEUBACH,** *Gen. Manager.*



The supplement issued with the Jan. 5th issue of The Farmer is pronounced by Major Bell (of the Bell Farm) as being the best likeness he ever saw of Lord Roberts. He knows the Commander-in-Chief well and stood beside him when Lord Kitchener and he embarked.

Among the many basement barn walls built with Battle's Thorold Cement last year was one 50-ft. x 70-ft. x 9 ft. above footings by the Hon. E. J. Davis, Provincial Secretary of Ontario, on his farm near Kings, Ont., York Co. Mr. Davis also put in cement floors for horses and cattle—with Thorold Cement and the farmers living near there are much pleased with both walls and floors. This barn has stabling for 38 head of cattle and four horses, leaving room for a large root house, feed ways, etc.

#### A POWERFUL MEDICINE.

Williamsport, Pa., April 3, 1899.

I have used Gombault's Balsam for sprains I had a horse that I was offered \$150 for time and again. He fell and threw his stifle out, making a bad case for about a year. I blistered it with Balsam and he became perfectly sound and has never had any trouble since. Another horse here had a hocked joint and Caustic Balsam cured it. It is a powerful medicine.

R. P. BASTIAN.

W. J. Mitchell & Co., Winnipeg, have issued a neat little booklet entitled, "What is Lump Jaw?" It contains a description of the trouble and the best methods of eradicating it. Besides this, excellent instructions are given as to what to do in cases of drowning, poisoning and various accidents, all handy information to have at hand. This firm also handle the Pasteur Black Leg Vaccine, manufactured by the Pasteur Vaccine Co., of Chicago, Ill. A copy of this booklet should be in every farm home. It will be sent free on application to those who mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

The "Acme" pulverizing harrow, advertised in our columns, is well known in the east as a very successful and satisfactory implement. The manufacturers intend introducing it in this country. It is made in various sizes and four horse sizes, 13 1/2 ft. wide are made for large farms. The peculiarity of the harrow is a series of steel coulters, the forward half of which turns to the left and the rearward half to the right, and it is claimed that by this arrangement the whole surface of the ground is cut, lifted and turned. The manufacturers claim also that it is the cheapest riding harrow on the market.

The Chicago House Wrecking Co. is rather an odd name for a business firm in Chicago, but it is nevertheless a most interesting concern. The dismantling of buildings is only part of their business, as they are constantly purchasing entire stocks of general merchandise at sheriffs', receivers', trustees', assignees', and manufacturers' sales. They have thus for sale everything a man can want. Two of the great achievements of this concern was the purchase of the World's Fair buildings and of the exposition buildings at Omaha. These buildings were taken down, the material sorted and sold. They intend to bid on the Paris buildings when the fair is over. They issue a monthly bulletin for those who want to buy wisely, in which all new accumulations are listed. Those of our readers who would like this monthly bulletin can have their name put on the list by mentioning The Nor'-West Farmer in making application to the Chicago House Wrecking Co., West 35th and Iron Streets, Chicago, Ill.

A new sprayer is being introduced this spring, called the "Lightning Compressed Air Sprayer," for which we predict great popularity on account of the great ease with which it may be used. It is a hand sprayer, throwing any kind of spray, from the finest mist to a solid stream to a height of 30 feet. It is made of heavy galvanized iron with air pump attached. The chamber is filled one-half or two-thirds full of the spraying mixture, and then the air is pumped in, requiring about only half a minute to secure sufficient pressure to force out the entire contents. It is furnished with hose and extension pipe with two nozzles. The Lightning Compressed Air Sprayer is invaluable for orchards, potato fields, gardens, and for spraying or whitewashing poultry houses and stables, and for spraying live stock. Send to the Rippley Hardware Company, Grafton, Ill., for circulars and full particulars. They are making a special offer, good for sixty days only, to all readers of The Nor'-West Farmer who cut out their advertisement and send it back with \$4.50 for this unexcelled sprayer.

## LIGHTNING SPRAYER

(Patented March 27, 1900.)

Will throw any kind of spray from the finest dew to a solid or continuous stream 30 ft. high. Made of heavy galvanized iron. Holds nearly 4 gallons. Tested to 60 lbs. pressure.

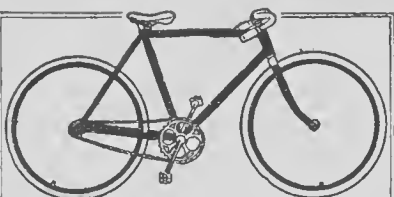
Guaranteed to be as represented.

Cut this Out.

Special Price, \$4.50

Cash with order, 60 days only.

Ripley Hardware Co.  
Box 201, GRAFTON, ILL.



## BOYD'S SWELL "FLYER"

1900 MODEL. New ideas, new design, 1 1/2 in. tubing, flush joints, Springfield one-piece cranks, high grade in every detail. Fitted with Victor tires, \$35.00; with Morgan & Wright tires, \$37.50; with Dunlop tires, \$40.00. Men's, 22 and 24 inch; Ladies', 20 and 22 inch frames. Black and maroon. Any gear.

TO INTRODUCE these Bicycles, we will ship a sample, collect on delivery with privilege of examination, on receipt of \$1.00. The \$1.00 is as a guarantee of Express charges and is deducted from the bill; you pay the Express Agent the balance due us.

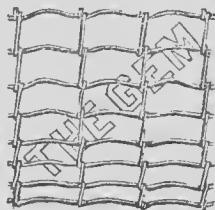
WE OFFER splendid chance to a good agent in each town. You have your choice of cash or outright gift of one or more wheels, according to the work done for us.

WHEELS SLIGHTLY USED, \$3.00 to \$25.00.

Price lists free. Secure agency at once.

T. W. BOYD & SON, MONTREAL.

## FENCE MACHINE.



The GEM still holds the record—120 rods 10 wire fence in 10 hours.

Price \$5.00

Coiled spring and other wire for sale in any quantity. Write—

McGREGOR, BANWELL & CO  
WINDSOR, ONT.

## Have you a Farm FOR SALE?

If placed with

R. S. Conklin  
REAL ESTATE AGENT.

ROOM 6, FOULOS' BLOCK,  
COR. MAIN AND MARKET, WINNIPEG.

You will soon be brought into communication with a purchaser.

FARM SEEKERS will do well by writing for list of farms for sale.

## DOMINION LANDS

Have you payments to make the Dominion Government for Land, Interest, Rents, &c.

Save Money by using SCRIP instead of CASH. We can supply you at a big DISCOUNT. Write us for particulars.

W. H. SPROULE & CO.,  
Real Estate and Financial Brokers,  
375 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.

# Brandon Seed House Catalogue

is to be found in

MARCH 5th ISSUE

of the

Nor'-West Farmer.

SEE PAGE 194.

Our prices will please you.  
Look up that issue.

A. E. MCKENZIE & CO.,  
Brandon, Man.

## Of Interest to Farmers who have Scrub to Remove.

My Patent Land Scrubber has been tested in all kinds of scrub during the past season throughout Manitoba and the Territories, as the unsolicited testimonials below will show.

These land scrubbers are made powerful enough to pull the heaviest scrub, and are guaranteed unbreakable, and will really last a lifetime.

One man with one team will remove as much scrub, root and branch as five men will cut out, and will do it right.

No scrub plow needed after the scrubber has been used.

I am also building a power to operate the scrubber. One horse is all that is required, being equal to six with a 6-inch roller, or by using a team and making the roller or shaft 12 inches in diameter, you will still have the same power, but will double the speed of the scrubber. The horse walks straight out, not in a circle. Every ten feet, six inches travelled by the horse draws the scrubber 18 or 36 inches forward, according to size of roller. Weight of power, about 400 pounds.

Correspondence solicited. All questions willingly answered. Address A. E. BROWN,

Box 18, Hamiota, Man.

Innisfail, Alta., May 22, 1899.

Mr. A. E. Brown, Hamiota, Man.: Dear Sir,—Enclosed find order for another of your scrubbers. I am very much pleased with the way mine works. I think it just the thing. Yours truly, W. J. McClure

Dauphin, May 31, 1899.

Mr. A. E. Brown, Hamiota: Dear Sir,—I have been out showing your scrubber. I enclose orders for four. I assure you it gave splendid satisfaction. Yours truly, D. A. Scarff.

Wapella, June 4th, 1899.

Mr. A. E. Brown, Hamiota Man.: Dear Sir,—Enclosed find two orders for Scrubbers. I let them try mine and they were so well pleased with it that they came and ordered one at once.

Yours truly, Thos. Adams.

# WEST'S FLUID

Is a positive cure of CONTAGIOUS ABORTIONS in Cows and all such DISEASES in ANIMALS and POULTRY, and is INSTANT DEATH to Lice, Fleas, etc., because it is a strong antiseptic and disinfectant. Circulars on application (specially prepared by a veterinary surgeon.)

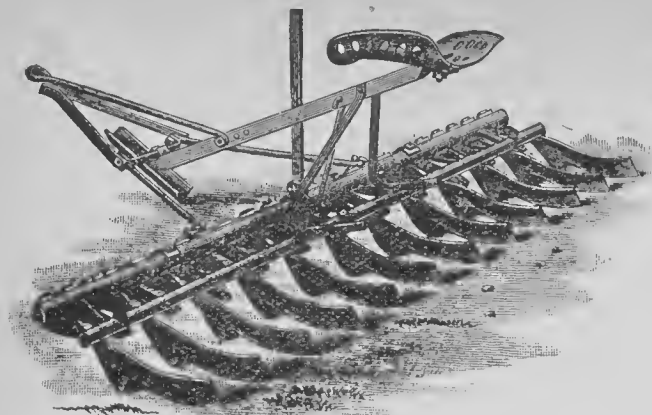
THE WEST CHEMICAL CO.,

Department "N," TORONTO, ONT.

Headquarters for "Standard" Sheep Dip.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure.



## ACME PULVERIZING HARROW, CLOD CRUSHER AND LEVELER.

Adapted to all soils, all work. Crushes, cuts, lifts, pulverizes, turns, levels in one operation. Made entirely of CAST STEEL and Wrought Iron. PRACTICALLY INDESTRUCTIBLE.

SIZES FROM 3 FEET TO 13½ FEET WIDE.

Cheapest Riding Harrow on Earth.

Catalogue mailed FREE.

I deliver free on board at New York, Chicago, Minneapolis, San Francisco, etc.

ADDRESS **DUANE H. NASH**, SOLE MANUFACTURER  
Millington, N. J., or Chicago, Ill.

PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

# The Speight Wagon



The fact that SPEIGHT Wagons have been made and sold in Canada for sixty-nine years, and that the output for 1899 exceeded all other years, tells the story — Wagons up-to-date, light-running and durable in quality and finish.

DEALERS SHOULD WRITE US FOR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE AND HANGER.

**THE SPEIGHT WAGON CO., Markham, Ont.**

**R. McKENZIE,**  
Distributing Agent, WINNIPEG.

## The Manitoba Anchor Wire Fence Co. Ltd.

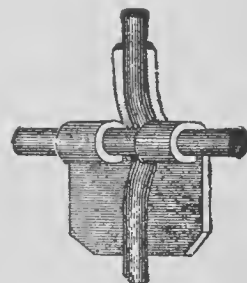
120 KING STREET, WINNIPEG.

Manufacturers of

## Farm & Ornamental Fences & Gates

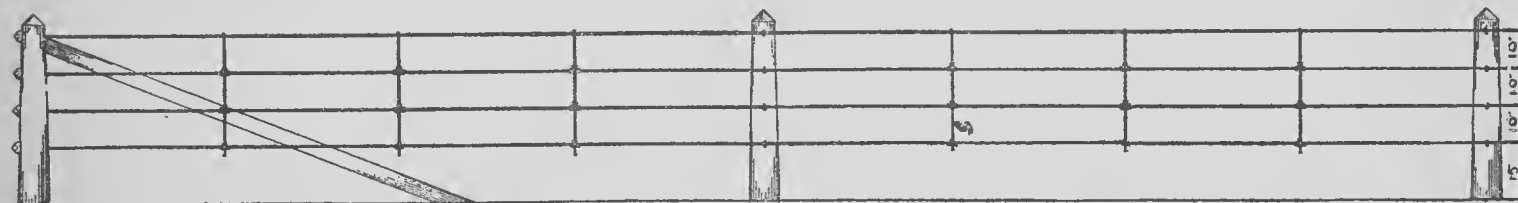


Clamp before being used.



Clamp fastening Upright to Running Wire.

**THE ANCHOR WIRE FENCE** is the Strongest Fence on the Market, is perfectly safe, and at the same time an effectual barrier against all forms of stock. It is made throughout of No. 9 plain galvanized Steel Wire, both horizontal and upright wires, consequently all its parts are equally strong. **THE STEEL CLAMP** securely fastens the running and cross wires, thus consolidating the strength of the fence, so that the whole fence resists an attack on any part of it. **NO BARBS—NO SAGGING.**

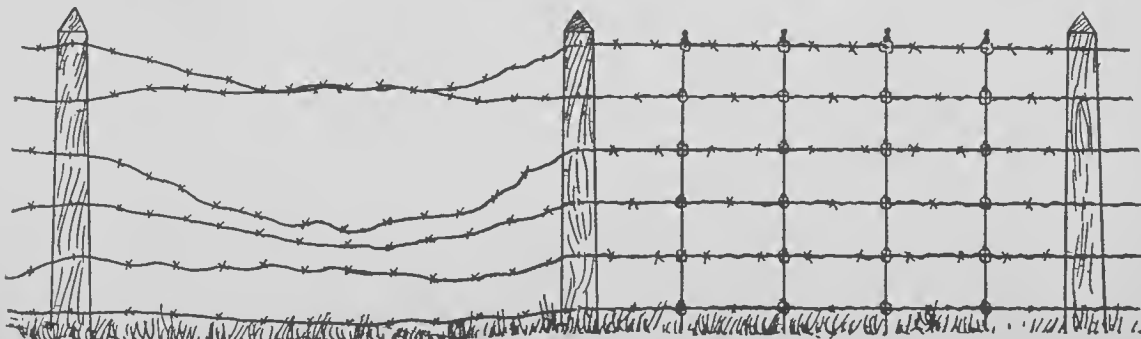


Our 4 strand fence, 35 inch uprights, 4 feet apart. Posts can be set 33 feet apart. Provision is made for contraction and expansion by a self-adjusting ratchet. Showing what the Application of the Anchor System will do to an Old Worthless Fence—

BEFORE

AFTER

See  
Our  
Farm  
Gates.



AGENTS WANTED. ESTIMATES FURNISHED. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

**THE ANCHOR WIRE FENCE CO., P. O. Box 608, WINNIPEG.**



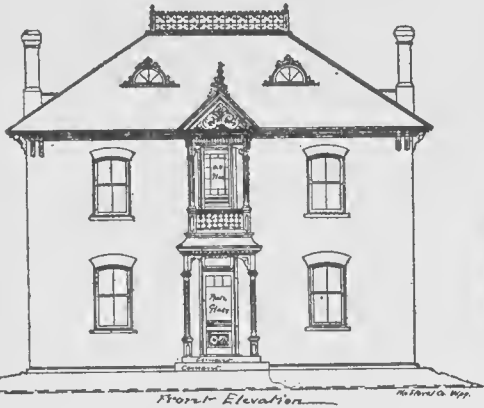
# Western Homes

ILLUSTRATED.

HOW, WHEN AND  
WHERE  
THEY ARE BUILT.

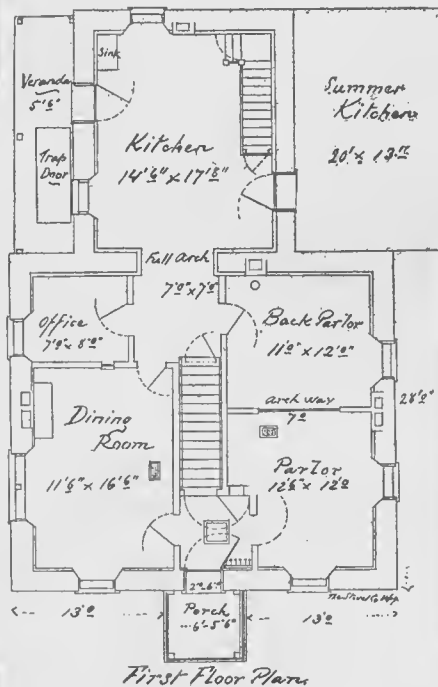
## W. R. Motherwell's House, Abernethy, Assa.

We have pleasure in giving plans of two floors and two elevations of the fine house erected by Mr. Motherwell two

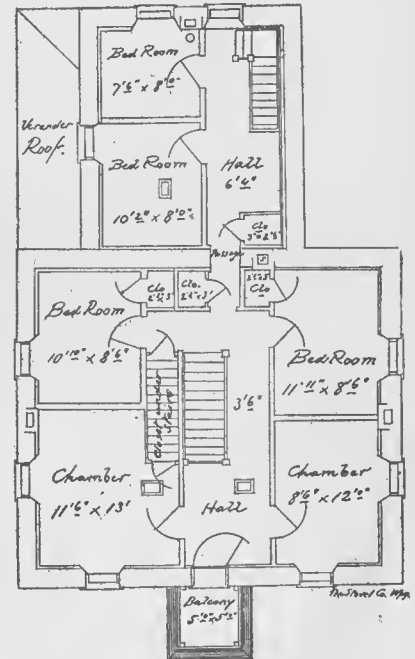


years ago. It is built throughout of stone and cost about \$3,000. This includes the cost of the furnace by which the house is heated, but does not include the hauling of stone, sand, lumber, digging the cellar and hundred and one things connected with a building the owner does for himself. The main part of the house is 32 ft. wide and 28 ft. deep, with a kitchen 19 x 20 in the rear, with a wood shed on one side and a verandah having an entrance to the cellar on the other side. Reference to the accompanying plans of the first and second floors show how the house is laid out. We like the plan as a whole very much indeed, and Mr. Motherwell, after living in it for two years, sees very little that he would wish to alter. The building is of stone, strapped and lathed inside, but instead of building in bond timbers studding 2x4 is nailed top and bottom to the joists, leaving a more distinct air space than smaller straps would give. We agree with Mr. Motherwell that no building—either of stone, brick or concrete, should be without an air space, or even two if best results are

the kitchen, three of its walls are outside walls and the fourth a light inside wall. The heavier walls of the house have settled more than the light wall of the cistern, consequently there is cracking and straining, with corresponding leakage. This is the only change Mr. Motherwell would make if he were building again. The cellar is the full size of the house and kitchen. Under the kitchen, besides the cistern there is room for wood. Under the house is the furnace room, in the centre, and two separate rooms are on either side. It is a rare good house and something a pioneer farmer may well be proud of, as the fruit of his own enterprise and industry.

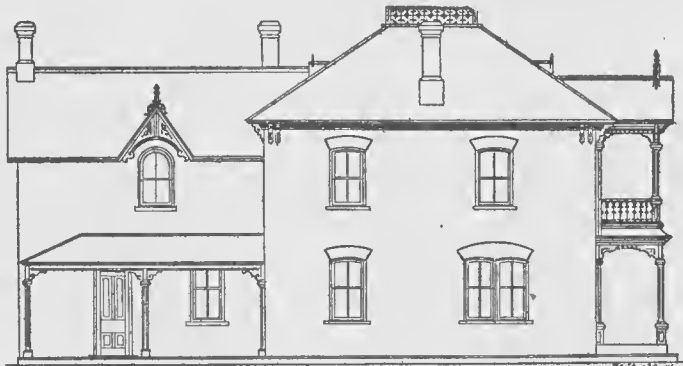


First Floor Plan



Second Floor Plan

A farmer living in the west of Ireland dug a shaw of potatoes from which he lifted 72 good sound potatoes that weighed 26 lbs. That is pretty fair—for Ireland.



South Elevation

expected. The house is roofed with East-lake steel shingles, which, though double the price of cedar, throw very clean water, that is carried into a stone built cistern in the cellar. This cistern is situated in the rear end of the cellar under

Johnson Thirsk, tenant for the "Model Farm," owned by John McVicar, near Battle River, Wetaskiwin, Alta., threshed 1,340 bushels of wheat by measure and about 3,000 of oats by weight from 98 acres in crop last year.

In buying lamps or oil remember that the best are always the cheapest in the end. A well-filled, carefully trimmed and clean, odorless lamp adds much to the attractiveness of a table. Clean burners and wicks are essential to clear light. The metal holders should be boiled in salt and soda every few weeks, for heated metal gives out a foul odor. The wicks become clogged by the paraffin in the oil, and if long in use should be occasionally washed, boiled and dried. If soaked in vinegar they are said to give a clear light. The wick should never crowd the tube. If too tight pull out two or three threads lengthwise. When first lighted, do not turn very high, as the flame is apt to increase. Never turn low and leave lighted. Never light a half-filled lamp that has been standing any length of time. Lamps should be cared for in the morning as a regular part of the routine work. Fill within a half-inch of the top, trim evenly—just the charred part of the wick—using scissors kept especially for the purpose, or rubbing off with a bit of paper. The chimneys do not always need washing. By breathing lightly down the chimney and rubbing with a tissue paper, a handful of waste, or a clean, soft cotton

cloth, they can be kept bright and clear. Never wash in warm, soapy water, as chimneys thus treated soak easily and take on a cloudy surface that no rubbing can eradicate. Never clean with the patent brushes or bristles on a metal holder, as they scratch the glass, and the chimneys break. Chimneys were formerly tempered in the manufacture, but are now so low that this precaution is omitted. They may be tempered at home by putting in cold water and bringing to a boil. Then cool in water. Cold water and alcohol give chimneys the highest polish. When the lamp is filled and trimmed, rub and dry every inch of the bowl, fixture, handle and base, that no kerosene be left to soil the hands of the "lamp-lighter," and turn the wick rather low, to prevent overflow.

### For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

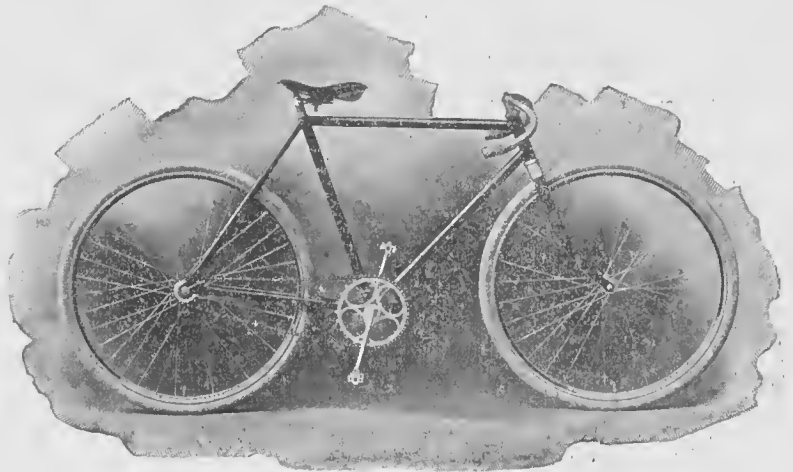
# ROYAL CROWN SOAP WRAPPERS

## Hummer Bicycle

High Grade Wheel, with Morgan & Wright  
Double Tube Tires.

250 Royal Crown Wrappers and \$30.00 Cash.

Send for full particulars.



## Hummer Bicycle

High Grade Wheel, with Morgan & Wright  
Double Tube Tires.

250 Royal Crown Wrappers and \$30.00 Cash.

Send for full particulars.

### EMPIRE DROP HEAD

Improved High Arm  
Sewing Machine, oak  
Folding Cabinet, 5  
drawers.

500 Royal Crown Soap  
Wrappers and \$20 Cash.

Send for particulars.

### DICTIONARY

This Dictionary is 10 inches  
long, 8½ inches wide, 3 inches  
thick, contains 1231 pages.  
Mailed free.

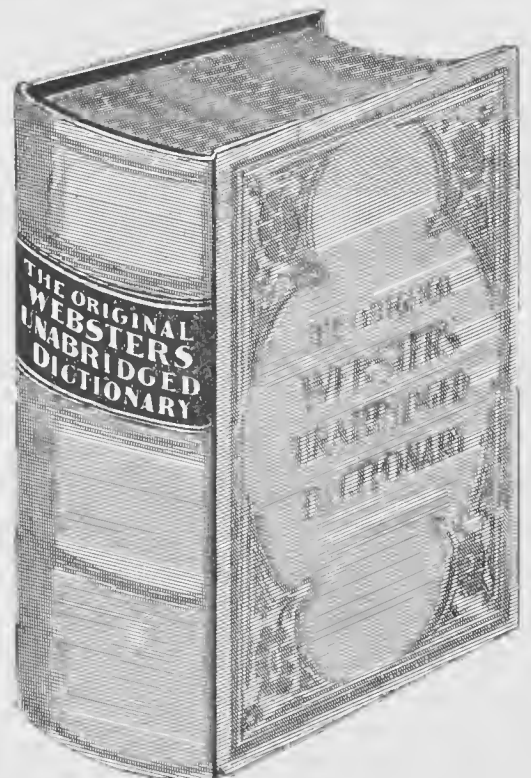
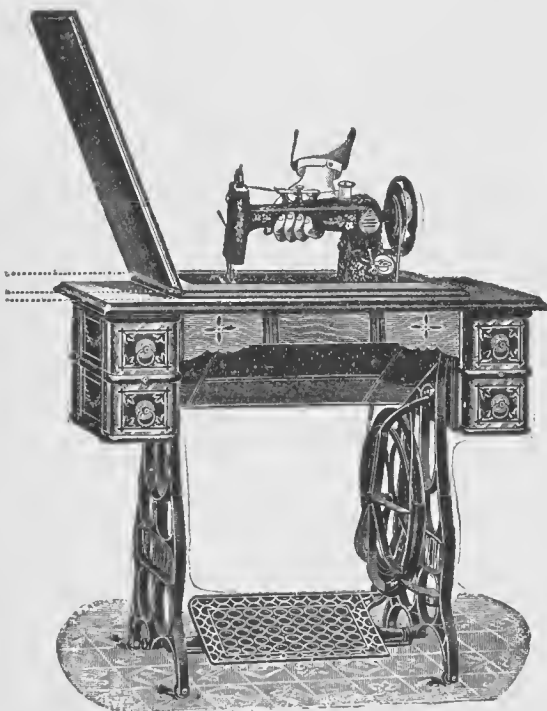
150 ROYAL CROWN  
WRAPPERS, or 75c and  
25 Wrappers,

Rand McNally & Co's

### ATLAS OF THE WORLD.

Containing 92 full page maps  
of all countries. Size 5½ x 7.

Mailed FREE for 35  
Royal Crown Wrappers



For full particulars and list of new Pictures, Books, &c., send a card to

# THE ROYAL CROWN SOAP CO., WINNIPEG.

Mention the Nor'-West Farmer when writing.



### The Storage of Furs.

"Furs are easy enough to keep during warm weather," said a storer of furs the other day, when approached on the subject. "If ladies would only use a few simple preventives they could keep them at home as well as we can at our storerooms. Of course, a fur garment is better hung up than folded away in a box or trunk. First, because there is less danger of crushing and wrinkles; second, because moths can be more readily seen at their work. The best plan is to select a dark closet and have it papered all over, top and bottom, with tar paper. As its surface is sticky, it should be covered with a second coat of paper to prevent the clothes coming in direct contact with the tar. For this second coat I find newspaper as good as anything that can be used. Perhaps the smell of printers' ink helps the tar do its work, or it may be because the newspaper is porous and allows the tar odor to come through more readily. Before hanging in this closet, all garments, both fur and wool, should be carefully beaten with a slender cane. Here is the great secret of keeping furs. It is the cleaning them before they are put away. If a moth or moth egg goes into the closet with them the damage is only partially prevented. While the egg will hatch the moth only lives for a short time, and cannot increase, but during that brief life I have known these little insects to spoil the beauty of an elegant garment. So the greatest care should be taken to beat and comb furs clean before storing them away. For this purpose a fur comb should be used, or a slender, strong cane, that will reach the skin itself. The safest plan is to remove the garments from this closet about once a month and give them a thorough beating. Some persons hang them in the sun on these occasions, believing that the sun destroys moths and moth eggs, while, as a matter of fact, it hatches the eggs and, like any other heat, makes the moth thrive.

"Where only a chest or trunk or, as is sometimes the case, only a pasteboard box is to be had, then the management is different. After the cleaning process, which is always the same, it is best for the chest, box or trunk to be lined with tar paper, after the same manner as the closet. But where this is not practicable any of the numerous moth preventives may be used; though sold under different names, their ingredients are about the same. They should be carefully sewed in bags to prevent contact with the furs, as they invariably leave spots on dark-colored skins. The odor can be overcome by a thorough beating in the wind or open air, that is, where the furs have been removed and beaten during the season; otherwise, the odor is hard to get rid of.

"Some dealers use the fumes of sulphur to clean furs already attacked by moths, but that should be a last resort, as it discolors the garment, and necessitates it being redyed. Many of the old-fashioned preventives have some virtue in them, such as sassafras, china root, etc., and can be used to advantage by people in the country where they are easily obtained."

Borax is a convenient article to have in the kitchen. Added to the water in which dish-towels are to be washed, it will help to keep them in good color. Moreover, by softening the water it tends to keep the hands soft and white.

The Latest, The Newest The Best.

**GOLD STANDARD**

**INDIA-CEYLON-PACKAGE TEAS**

1/2 & 1 lb Lead Packets - 3 & 5 lb Tins.

**CODVILLE & CO. WHOLESALE GROCERS WINNIPEG.**

## PETER TOLES & SON, Use Thorold Cement

the well-known breeders of Shorthorn Cattle and Leicester Sheep, prefer Concrete walls to brick walls, and



Barn of Peter Toles & Son, Mount Bridges, Ont. Size 40x50 ft., walls 8 ft. high. Walls built with Thorold Cement.

### READ WHAT MESSRS. TOLES & SON SAY ABOUT THOROLD CEMENT.

ESTATE OF JOHN BATTLE,

Mount Bridges, Ont., Jan. 2, 1900.

Cement Manufacturers, Thorold, Ont.

Gentlemen,—In the year 1898 we built a new barn, one of the best but not the largest, size 40 x 50, with 22 ft. posts. We built the basement with your Thorold Cement 8 ft high and 1 ft. thick, except the side of the approach which is 15 in. thick. We used in the walls about 8 cords of small cobblestones. We know it is far better than the best brick we can buy, even at \$6 per m. Last year we filled the barn with wheat and hay; the winter set in before we got it properly banked, and there is not a crack or a crumbly spot in it yet. We have also four other large barns with brick basements, but we think the Thorold Cement is much better, and only about one-half the cost of brick, though it takes more labor if put in according to directions. Yours truly, PETER TOLES & SON.

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ESTATE OF **JOHN BATTLE** THOROLD, ONT.

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of fence where the Page Woven Wire is used. Page fence is made of a wire made especially for us, which **does not break, stretch or rust**. Our standard fence is five feet high and woven so close that stock can't get through or over it. And you can buy it for less money than you may think. Better look into it.

**THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. (LTD)**

Walkerville, Ont.

D. BASS, Box 553, Winnipeg, Sole Agent for Western Canada.

Fence in Stock.

## Cleaning Carpets.

"For the land sakes! what are you doing?" and Mrs. Old Woman threw up her hands in abject horror, while her prematurely wrinkled face revealed the consternation which she had so vociferously expressed.

"Only mopping the carpet!" said her neighbor, Mrs. New Woman, greatly enjoying the perturbed condition of her morning caller.

"Well, I never! you do beat all! What won't you do next? Did you give the carpet a good sweeping first?"

"No, indeed! Why should I needlessly expose my lungs? I could collect but little dust, as the carpets were well shaken this spring. Should I sweep first, what little dust there is would fly about, lodging on the walls, furniture, and pictures, then I must needs wipe off the latter with a damp cloth, and I prefer, you see, to use the damp cloth on the carpets."

"Well, they do look uncommon bright, I'll allow! Did you use just clean water, and no soap?"

"To a pail of clean hot water I use a tablespoonful of ammonia. My mop is made of old knit underwear, which I can wring very dry. I use it for this purpose only sometimes I put in the pail a handful or more of coarse salt to disgust the moths and to brighten the colors. I've learned that carpets need not come up so often, when thus cared for."

"The frequent removal of surface dust prevents its sifting through. I was surprised to find this floor so free from grime when the carpet was taken up. This gentle wiping up of all the dust is far less wearing on a carpet than the broom, which always takes away some of the wool."

"Well, I must say your carpets do look fine; that Brussels in there is as bright as a new silver dollar."

"That's been in constant use for a decade, and it hasn't been up for three years. I clean it every few months with a floor brush. I have a recipe for a soap mixture, which I prepare for this purpose—some of the ingredients of which are sure death to bacteria as well as moths."

"Dissolve 4 ounces of white castile soap (or any pure make) in 4 quarts of boiling water. When cool add 5 ounces of aqua ammonia, 2½ ounces of alcohol, the same amount of glycerine, and 2 ounces of ether. Cork tightly. To clean a carpet use about a teaspoonful to a pail of water. To clean a soiled coat, or black garment, use two tablespoonfuls to a pint of strong black coffee. To remove grease spots, use without diluting."

"Well, I must say I've learned lots this morning—we're never too old to learn, they do say, but in my day we weren't always trying to save our time, for we calculated it worth nothing any way; and now, at my time o' life, these new-fangled ideas and ways can't help me—you can't learn old dogs new tricks, I'm thinking."

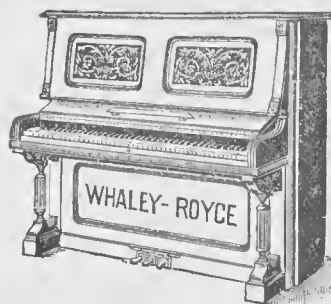
"Yes, Mrs. Old Woman, I fear you were born too soon! What with the passing of the spindle and distaff, the excellent ready-made garments, so cheap withal, woman finds much spare time—"

"An' the more she has the more she wants!" chuckled Mrs. Old Woman.

"Yes, I'll admit that!" said Mrs. New Woman. "And why?" Because philanthropy cries for her help; her own mental growth, and intellectual pursuits, pursuits from which she's not now debarred, demand more time. Despite every protest, her sphere has materially broadened, and she must keep up with the times; moreover, she must render an account for her extra time, for with her greater opportunity has come a greater responsibility. But, pray, don't hasten, Mrs. Old Woman; stay and have a fruit lunch with us."

"No, I can't possibly; must go right

Ask your Grocer for a  
Free Sample  
of  
"Transplanted Mocha  
and Java" Coffee.



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Are examples of all that is the LATEST and BEST in the REALM of PIANO CONSTRUCTION, and are now recognized throughout the Dominion as the highest type of Piano making.

EVERY INSTRUMENT GUARANTEED FOR SEVEN YEARS.

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## WHALEY, ROYCE & CO.,

158 Yonge Street, TORONTO, ONT.

192 Bannatyne Ave. East, WINNIPEG.

home and make a lot o' pies."—Fanny L. Fancher, in American Kitchen Magazine.

## Their Own Pole.

Five wicked students were in a barber's shop getting hair cut and parted in the middle. All this took till quite late in the night, and then one of them said:—

"Barber, what will you take for your sign-pole?"

"Ten dollars," replied the artist, smilingly.

"Here is your money," said the student, who was a member of the winning football team that season and so had only to write home any time for a cheque. "Sign this," and he drew up a bill of sale. "Boys, help me home with my load." And the little cavalcade went down the dimly-lighted street with the singular burden upon their shoulders.

"Hi, there!" yelled a policeman, whom they had tried to pass slyly, "what are you doing with that barber's pole?"

"That is our business," grimly replied the football player.

"It is also mine," rejoined the policeman. "Come with me to the station, and bring that pole with you."

"We can not afford to carry it away from its proper destination," said one of the students.

"Never mind," growled he policeman. "I'll get it there," and he summoned help, and conducted the whole procession to the police station.

"Boys," said the sergeant, after they had ranged themselves in front of him, "I'm sorry, but this bit of fun will cost you \$5 apiece."

"Perhaps before we are fined you would like to look at this strip of paper?" inquired the ball-kicker.

"Why," exclaimed the sergeant, reading the bill of sale, "here is an awkward mistake. This is your pole."

"We had thought so," meekly replied the student.

"Young men," said the sergeant, "you are discharged. Officer, go back to your beat."

"Will you kindly instruct him to take

the pole where he got it?" inquired the student.

"Certainly," replied the sergeant, "that is your right," and the striped stick of timber was tugged back again by the disgusted myrmidon of the law.

The students again shouldered their tapering load and started down another street. They soon met another policeman. This time they did not attempt any evasion.

"What're ye doin' with that beam o' wood?" shouted the officer.

"Our business!" sang the boys.

"Your business seems to be the thief business," said the officer. "Come with me to the station."

"We will not carry the pole," said the students; "but if you want to, we'll swear not to run for it."

The officer believed them after they had repeated it in Latin, and being a large, strong man from the Tipperary regions, just about managed it. He was soon before the same sergeant mentioned above.

"It's their pole," shouted the sergeant, as soon as he saw them. "Take it back where you got it."

"Why didn't you tell me?" grumbled the officer, between breaths, on the way back.

"You said we were thieves, and how could you believe thieves on a question of property?" replied the students. And they started once more for home.

Again and again they were escorted to headquarters, until they began to feel quite well acquainted with the sergeant.

The sixth or seventh policeman they met was a smallish man, and they took particular pains with him. They yelled, whistled, sang "Good-night, Ladies," and marched four times around him in solemn procession. He simply thanked them for the entertainment.

"Why don't you arrest us?" one of them cried.

"There's been a general alarm sent all over the city," replied the peace preserver, "to the effect that if we met five min wid a pole, don't molest 'em, as they're harmless lunatics on de way to the asylum to start a barber's shop there." — Weekly Telegraph.



### Squirrel on the Track.

"Did I ever tell you the hot chase I had once after a squirrel on the track?" asked an old engineer, one day recently. "Never did, eh? Well, I've got you cornered, and as nobody else would ever stand still long enough to let me finish that yarn, I'm going to hold you to the finish. It was down on the Middle division between Des Moines and Davenport. It was a rainy night and I was pulling No. 6. She

warning omen of danger, and I eased off so's to light as easy as possible if we did go in the ditch.

"I poked along to Newton, and when we stopped for water, I looked over ahead and there was that confounded varmint in the middle of the track about twenty feet away, waitin' for the race to be resumed. I gets the coal pick and a club, and the fireman grabs the grate bar, and the scoop, and we goes over. It didn't move, and when we got close enough we both took a swipe at the varmint. We never touched

### Clothes Moths.

There are more than 2,000 varieties of moths and only five of them injure clothes. The ones most common in houses have narrow wings fringed with down. One is plain drab in color, the other brownish with two black spots in each of its front wings. They do all their feeding in their caterpillar stage. As fully developed moths they live only on the fat stored up in their bodies, and their life at this stage is therefore very short. Dirty clothes are much more attractive to moths than clean ones.

In putting away clothes and furs various methods of destroying and keeping away moths may be tried with success. Benzine is most effective, but if not handled with great caution is also very dangerous. Tufted chairs and sofas and half dirty carpets are great attractions to moths and if taken out of doors and gently moistened with benzine it will kill the grubs. If used indoors the windows and doors of the rooms must be left open for a day or two to let the gas escape and no light be taken into the room in the meantime. Camphor balls are good and dried alum powdered fine or red pepper may be dusted into garments before putting them away. Tar paper is another preventive. Moth bags are a useful modern invention if the clothes are laid out in the sun and well beaten before being packed away.

### Cement for Floors.

Cement to fill cracks or flaws in a floor is made as follows: Put any quantity of fine sawdust of the same kind of wood as the floor into an earthen pan, and pour boiling water on it; stir it well, and let it remain for a week or ten days, occasionally stirring it. Then boil it for some time, and it will be of the consistency of pulp or paste. After it has been boiled sufficiently, put it into a coarse cloth and squeeze all the moisture from it, and keep it for use. When wanted, mix some of it with a sufficient quantity of thin glue to make it into a paste and rub well into the cracks. When quite hard and dry, clean



Milking Time.

was an hour late, but you know her time is pretty 'soon' anyhow. No. 6 doesn't stop only at country seats when it can be helped, and I gave No. 948 a free rein that night. I was hittin' 'em up pretty lively around the curve east of the big hotel near Colfax, when on pokin' my head, I saw something that appeared to be a squirrel skimming along the track about twenty feet ahead of the pilot.

"If we were movin' a mile a week, we were runnin' a mile a minute, and when that squirrel hit 'em up so fast that he kept at about the same distance ahead of the nose of the pilot, I says, 'Mister, you're a bird, but just keep right where you are a bit and I'll trim your sails.' I gave the sand rod a shake, and, grabbing the lever, I dropped it for'ard another notch. I could feel the impulse given to the engine, and, takin' my hand, I wiped off the inside of the front window to see where Mr. Squirrel was 'at.'

"Well, there he was, Johnny on the spot. He had let himself out another notch and was hikin out to beat the band. Pretty soon we came to a long trestle and a bridge. 'Here's where I get your meat-house,' said I to myself, but blame my lamps if the varmint didn't skip across the trestle and ties without a hitch or break, beating No. 948 to solid ground about 20 feet. Well, then I thought I had 'em sure, but, never havin' used liquor in my life, I thought maybe I was going crazy. So I calls the fireman over, and, pointin' to the track ahead, I asked him if he could see anything. Yes, he could. He was sure it was a squirrel.

"We were running on a down grade, with the air just on enough to pull out the slack, and, mister, but we were dancing. The engine was rocking from side to side, the side rods were obscured in the mist of revolving steel, and the big drivers struck fire from the track as they pressed the many tons of resistance against the outside rails. When I saw that squirrel keepin' straight ahead, and never losin' nor gainin', I says to myself, 'Harry, you and the fireman are both gone daffy,' 'cause no squirrel on earth could keep out of the way. Then it struck me it might be a

him, and I felt the pimples breakin' out all over me when the fireman, seeing it was a shadow and not a squirrel, looked up, and there, pasted on the headlight, was a wet leaf. The squirrel was the shadow of the leaf."—Des Moines (Ia.) Leader.

### To Paint an Irishman.

An old Irish laborer walked into the luxurious studio of an artist, and asked for money to obtain a meal. He explained that he had just been discharged from the hospital and was too weak to work. He



View on Bird Tail Creek, near Birtle, Man.

was then given a shilling and departed. One of four young ladies, art students, who were present, said, "Mr. Maddar, can't we hire that old man and sketch him?" Maddar ran out and caught him, and said "If you can't work, and want to make half a crown, come back to my rooms. The young ladies want to paint you." The Irishman hesitated, so Maddar remarked: "It won't take long, and it's an easy way to make two and sixpence." "Oi know that," was the reply, "but oi was a wonderin' how th' devil oi'd get th' paint off afterward."

the work off, and if carefully done and the floor is new, you will scarcely discern the imperfections. Another filling is made by thoroughly soaking newspapers in paste made of one pound of flour, three quarts of water, and a tablespoonful of alum, thoroughly boiled and mixed. Make the final mixture about as thick as putty, and it will harden like paper mache.

The hen is a lay delegate and belongs to the popular set.

# THE STEVENS MANUFACTURING Co.

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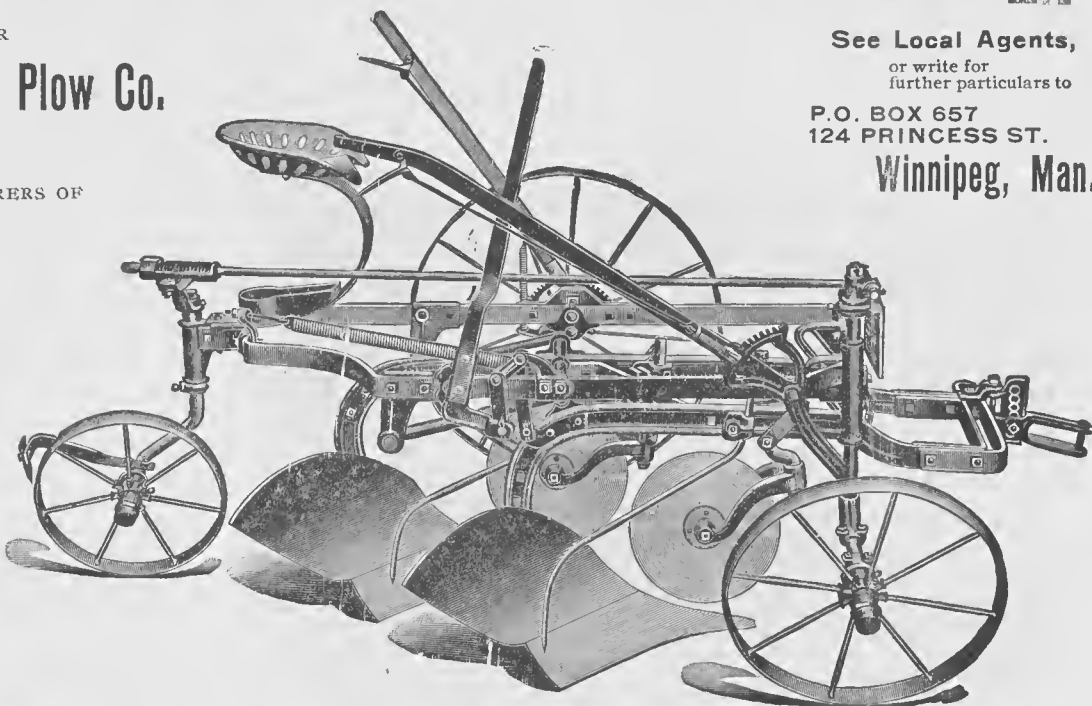
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## High-Lift Gang Plow "AMERICA"

These Gangs are made in two sizes only, viz.: Two twelve-inch bottoms or two fourteen-inch bottoms—either of the stubble or the old ground variety, or with General Purpose form of moldboards and shares.

### Useful Hints.

The skin from the inside of an egg shell is good to put on a burn, or any healing.

Dumplings should never be covered with water to cook. A good way is to cut meat into small pieces, lay dumplings on top and boil.

There are many uses for crocus which it might be handy for people of this country to know. Take them in the palm of the hand and rub till they are well crushed, and smell when suffering from a headache caused by a cold in the head. They are also as good as a mustard blister when crushed and laid on any place where you are pained.

Several ply of flannel in a bandage around a baby's bowels will cure diarrhoea.

The wild strawberry leaves, gathered when the plants are in bloom (or any other time will do) are excellent for diarrhoea. Made into a tea not strong and sugared, it makes a pleasant drink for children, who will not readily take medicine otherwise.

A mother who has a great deal to do and very inefficient help, sends the following to those who may care to try it. Having so much washing, and as it is hard to dry clothes in the country in the winter, she resolved to use a red table-cloth for every-day use during the winter. She washes it in the washer, rinses twice, wrings quite good, spreads it on the table and goes around the table giving little pulls and smoothing it out. It dries quickly and looks as nice as if ironed. It saves the table cover, as the frost and wind are hard on colored things.

C. S.

Table linen should be ironed when quite damp and ironed with a hot and very heavy iron. A very hot iron should never be used for flannels or woollens. I don't believe in ironing flannels at all myself. Embroideries should be ironed on a thin, smooth surface over thick flannel and only on the wrong side.

The best way to clean hair brushes is with spirit of ammonia, as its effect is immediate. No rubbing is required, and cold water will do equally as well as warm. Take a teaspoonful of ammonia to a quart of water; dip the hair part of the brush without wetting the wood or ivory back, and in a minute the grease is removed; then rinse in cold water, shake well, and dry in the air, but not in the sun. Soda and soap soften the bristles, and turn ivory yellow.

When boiling onions, stand a little jar of vinegar at the side of them, and let it boil. This prevents the unpleasant odor from going through the house.

To Take Iron-Mould or Ink Stains from Linen.—Place the linen over a basin containing boiling water, strain it tight, and wet the stain with water. Then carefully drop on it a few drops of diluted spirits of salt from a feather. Wash carefully in clean water. This takes out the mark without any detriment to the linen. Try it.

Furniture Cream.—One pint turpentine, three ounces beeswax, one ounce white wax, one ounce Castile soap. Cut up wax and soap, pour over turpentine, let stand 24 hours, stirring occasionally, then add one pint boiling water, stir well, and when cold bottle, and it will keep any length of time.

A pillow or cushion stuffed with feathers can be cleaned at home. Dip and

squeeze well in plenty of warm soapsuds, rinse in several clean waters, shake well for half an hour, and put into an oven just warm. Take out several times, shake, and pull any masses apart, and put back in the oven till thoroughly dry through.

To Scrub a Floor.—Use cold water, not hot; it does not soak in so quickly, and therefore dries better. Do a small patch at a time, moving the scrubbing brush the way of the grain of the wood, and drying with a cloth as you go on.

Papered walls should be dusted, wiped, and if dirty rubbed with stale bread. Oil-painted walls can be washed with a soft flannel, soap, and water. It is a good plan for two people to work at this together—one on the steps at the top, the other under; then no dirty stains run down from the top. If you choose to have fresh paper, be sure the old is thoroughly stripped from the walls before putting the new on.

For Cleaning Marble Washstands, etc.—Prepare a paste made of equal parts of soda, yellow soap, whiting, and a little blue. Let this lie on the marble for two days and nights. Wash off with quite clean water, and dry completely with a clean soft linen cloth; then polish with a wash leather.

This being the season for wearing low shoes, it is well to recall that there is a stay-fast way of tying the otherwise troublesome strings. Proceed exactly as if you were to tie an ordinary bow-knot, but before drawing it up pass the right hand loop through the knot and give a steady pull on both loops. You may walk, waltz, or propel a bicycle all day, and the knot will remain intact. In untying, be sure to pull the right-hand string and you will have no trouble, but if you pull the other you will only strengthen the knot.

## Housecleaning Time.

The theory of cleaning and setting one room a day is all very fine; to have room and everything in it thoroughly cleaned and renovated when one is through—even though it discommode the occupants two or three days—is any number of times better.

The small, stiff vegetable brushes that cost only five or ten cents are invaluable for cleaning the mouldings, corners and crevices of woodwork and furniture.

Use a small, stiff flat paint brush for cleaning the corners of the window sash.

sene or a mixture of one part olive oil and two parts vinegar. In either case, use the least oil possible, and polish with a soft woolen cloth.

Freshen wall paper by rubbing it briskly and thoroughly with cotton-flannel or flannellette, changing often for a fresh piece. If it still looks grimy, use the freshly cut side of a loaf of stale bread (rubbing always in one way either up and down or crosswise.) Grease spots can sometimes be removed by placing blotting paper over the spot and holding a hot sad iron against the former.

Brighten nickel bathroom fixtures with

Repeat as many times as necessary.

Copperas is an unexcelled disinfectant for drain pipes. Clean with soda or potash, and flush them thoroughly. Put one pound of copperas in a quart of cold water, and when dissolved put a cupful in the pipe when done using it for the night.

Freshen the colors of carpets and rugs that have been thoroughly dusted by cleaning with tepid soft water to which borax—in the proportion of one heaping teaspoonful to every gallon of water—has been added. Naphtha or chloroform will remove all grease spots and many stains.

Clean mattings with salt and water. If there are grease spots, cover with French chalk, sprinkle benzine over, cover with a damp cloth, and let it lie until the benzine evaporates. If the spot still shows, "try, try again."

Freshen upholstered furniture with chloroform or naphtha, after beating and dusting as thoroughly as possible.

Do your most thorough cleaning and renovating in the sleeping-rooms, kitchen, pantry and cellar.

If the kitchen has old-style plaster and no wainscoting, remove the old plaster to a height of 30 inches above the baseboard, and make a wainscoting of plain or small-patterned linoleum, finishing the top with a narrow wood molding.

Half-worn Brussels carpet makes a very good covering for the kitchen floor, or border for a dining-room rug, if neatly fitted, sized and the floor given two good coats of paint.

Use table oilcloth instead of paper for covering the shelves in kitchen closets.

If moths or other insect pests are found, fumigate the rooms thoroughly with sulphur, opening every closet door and bureau drawer; and use insect powder in every corner, crack and crevice of the room and furniture.

After thoroughly cleaning the cellar and everything in it, fumigate it with sulphur before whitewashing the walls; then air and dry it out on two or three sunny and windy days.—Laura Carpenter, in Country Gentleman.

## Footwear Nevers.

Never wear a shoe that will not allow the great toe to lie in a straight line.

Never wear a shoe with a sole narrower than the outline of the foot traced with a pencil close under the rounding edge.

Never wear a shoe that pinches the heel.

Never wear a shoe so large in the heel that the foot is not kept in place.

Never wear a shoe or boot tight anywhere.

Never wear a shoe or boot that has depressions in any part of the sole to drop any joint or hearing below the level plane.

Never wear a shoe with the sole turning up very much at the toes, as this causes the cords on the upper part of the foot to contract.

Never wear a shoe that presses up into the hollow of the foot.

Never have the toe of the boots tight, as it interferes with the action of the calf muscles, makes one walk badly and spoils the shape of the ankle.

Never come from high heels to low heels at one jump.

Never wear one pair of shoes all the time unless obliged to do so. Two pairs of hoots worn a day at a time alternately give more service and are much more healthful.

Never wear leather sole linings to stand upon; white cotton drilling or linen is much better and more healthful.

Never wear a short stocking, or one which, after being washed is not, at least, one-half inch longer than the foot. Bear in mind that stockings shrink; be sure that they will allow your toes to spread out at the extreme ends, as this keeps the joints in place and makes a strong and attractive foot. As to shape of stockings the single digital or "one-toe stocking" is the best.

Never think that the feet will grow large from wearing proper shoes; pinching and distorting makes them grow not only large, but unsightly. A proper natural use of all the muscles makes them compact and attractive.—

Dr. Samuel Appleton, in Health Culture.

When writing advertisers mention The Farmer.



A Happy Family of Grizzly Bears.

Compliments of Northwestern Hide and Fur Company, Minneapolis, Minn.

Be sparing of ammonia in washing windows, as it injures the paint.

Hot sharp vinegar or a new half dollar will remove paint spatters, and turpentine will take off putty stains.

An excellent mixture for cleaning glass is made by filling a bottle (with glass stopple) half full of deodorized benzine, and adding calcined magnesia until it is as thick as cream. Apply with a soft cloth, then polish.

Printers' ink is the best polisher yet found for glass. Use a soft cloth for wiping, and polish with newspaper.

Clean white woodwork with soft water and whiting, or a little sapolio. For hardwood, or any varnished finish, use tea or a weak borax water, and finish with kero-

whiting moistened with ammonia, and polish with chamois.

Clean copper faucets and the like with diluted oxalic acid, then wash well with soapsuds and polish; or else use sapolio.

Brass with lacquered finish must never be scoured, merely washed with hot pearl-suds and immediately polished.

Rotten stone made into a paste with kerosene is fine for cleaning other brass. Wash off with hot suds and polish at once.

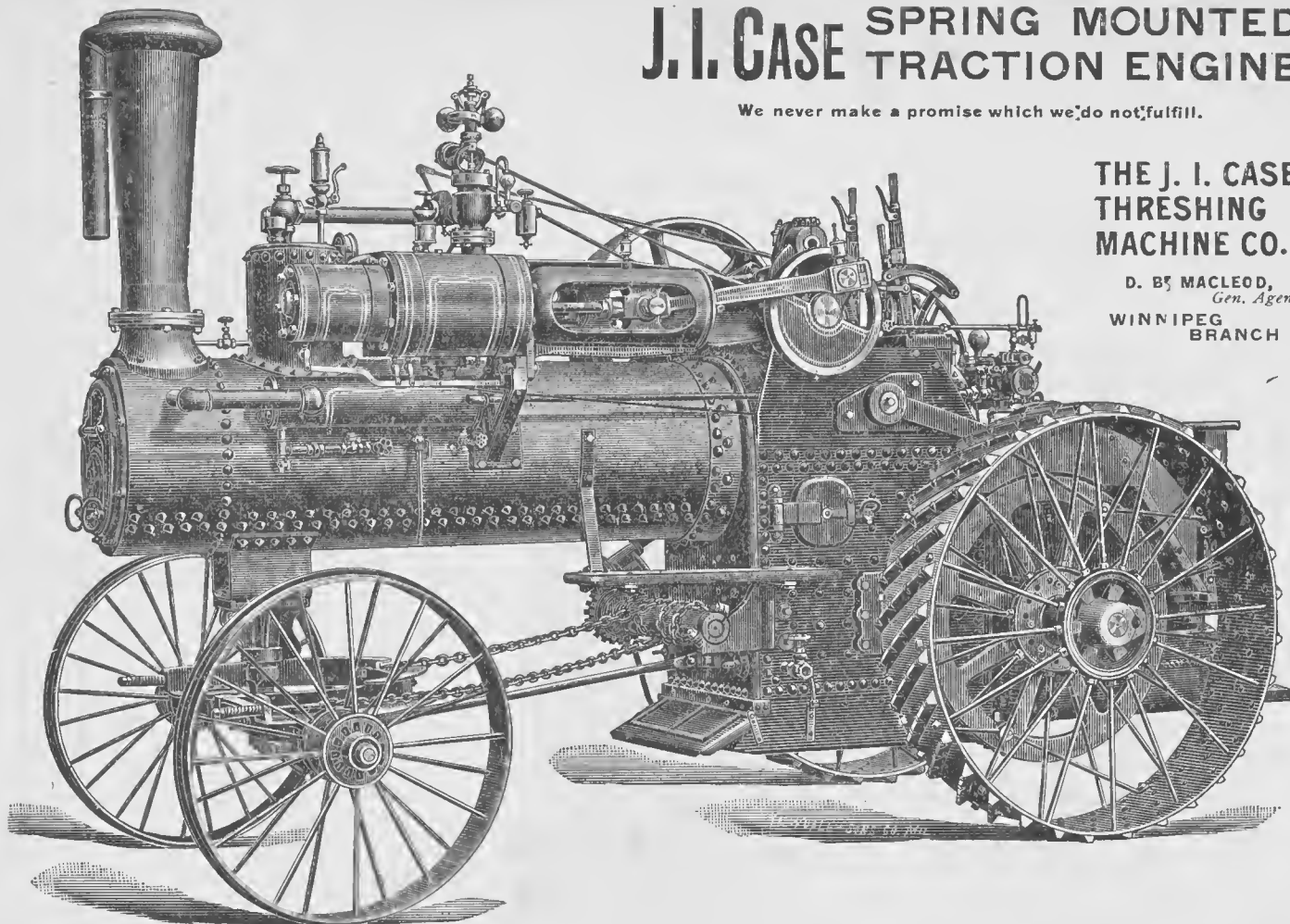
If marble is only ordinarily soiled, cover with a thick paste of common baking soda, lay a damp cloth over and let it remain several hours, then brush off and wash with hot suds. To remove paint, pour chloroform over the spots, cover with a damp cloth and let it remain until it evaporates.

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WINNIPEG  
BRANCH



## A Simple Spring Hat.

If my muse is propitious I'm going to sing  
Of a very remarkable sort of a thing:  
'Tis the structure the women this year call a  
"hat":

It might be 'most anything, so why not that?  
And if any woman who's got half a will in her  
Would like to know how she can be her own  
milliner,  
And thus possess one of those wondrous con-  
fections,  
She has hut to follow these simple directions:

First, take for the ground-work what's known  
as a frame  
(The shape doesn't matter; no two are the  
same),  
Then take lots of rihhon, and make into hows,  
Wide, narrow, red, yellow, mauve—everything  
goes.

Next scatter these rihhon hows over the crown,  
in front and behind, wrong side out, upside  
down;  
if you put them on hllndfold, you'll get an ef-  
fect  
That the leaders of fashion will cry is "cor-  
rect."

Then gather gay garlands of marvelous hue,  
Green roses, pink lilacs, and poppies of blue,  
And place them in bunches wherever there's  
room.

Till you've built up a hower of fanciful bloom.  
The hat, if you've carefully followed my words,  
Is now ready for adding occasional hirds,  
Two wings, a few feathers, a pompon, some  
lace.

And three jeweled hatpins to keep it in place.  
You now have a head-gear that no one would  
know  
Was not a creation of Madame Virot;  
And if you've good taste, you will hide it away,  
And huy a neat "sallor" to wear every day.

—Harper's Bazar.

## Cleaning Lace Curtains.

Lace curtains should not be ironed, but  
put in a proper frame to dry in shape. If  
you don't possess one, stretch the curtains  
on a sheet on the lawn. A torn curtain

can often be mended by taking a piece off  
the top or bottom, and directly you have  
starched your curtain starch the patch, too,  
and lay it on. All will dry together and  
the patch will not show. Good pieces of  
long curtains will often make into short  
ones, and if the border is good, and the  
centre torn you can sew the border on to  
art muslin at 4c. a yard. There are half  
a dozen things it is well to remember in  
washing your own curtains and white  
hangings:—

1. Mend any holes first, even small ones.
2. Have plenty of soft water ready for  
washing and rinsing.
3. Put 1 lb. salt to each gallon of water.
4. Choose a bright fine day when you  
have time to go right through.
5. Don't use too much blue or starch.
6. Have plenty of hot irons (not for the  
lace) and plenty of patience.

## A Morning's Work.

T. H. ELAP.

This is an average morning's work,  
As farmers' wives complete it;  
An hour to cook the breakfast in  
And half an hour to eat it;  
An hour to tend the little tots,  
And wash and dress the baby;  
An hour to clean the dishes in  
And feed the chickens, maybe;  
An hour to make the beds and sweep,  
A half-hour with the butter;  
An hour to get the dinner on  
And clean up all the clutter;  
And 'tween times there is "Mamma" this  
And "Mamma" that and t'other;  
And getting wood and water in;  
And cats and dogs to hother;  
A toy to mend, a wound to hnd,  
A kiss to place for plaster;  
And "shoo" the chickens from the patch  
And guard it 'gainst disaster;  
And change the baby's clothing twice  
And do a little scrubbing,  
And then, while resting up a hit,  
To give the clothes a ruhling.  
About that time, your face all smiles,

You're likely to discover  
That something in the pot is hurnt,  
The dough pan running over;  
And there's the calf, just broken out;  
A hawk is 'mong the chickens;  
And Dick, and Joe, and Mary Ann  
Are fighting like the dickens.  
The clock strikes twelve; there is no bread,  
Have mercy on a sinner!  
For there's Dear John a-comeing home  
A-hungry for his dinner.

—Texas Farm and Rancho.

## English as She is Pronounced.

The wind was rough,  
And cold and hlough,  
She kept her hands within her mough.

It chill'd her through,  
Her nose grew hlough,  
And still the squall the faster flough.

And yet although  
There was no snough,  
The weather was a cruel fough.

It made her cough—  
Pray do not scough—,  
She coughed until her hat hlew ough.

Ah, you may laugh,  
You silly caught!  
I'd like to heat you with my staugh.

Her hat she caught,  
And saught and faught,  
To put it on and tle it taught.

Try as she might,  
To fix it tight,  
Again it flew off like a kight.

Away on hgh,  
Into the skgh;  
The poor girl sat her down to crgh.

She cried tili elght  
P.M., so leight!  
Then home she went at a greight reight.

—Tlt-Bits.

In the poultry business success comes in  
layers! Eggs—actly.